# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5568. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# TELEGRAMS.

## Prospect of a Speedy End of the Carlist Rebellion in Spain.

## Important Address of the Austrian Prime Minister.

## Rigorous Orders Issued in the Trinidad District of Cuba.

## All Spaniards Between the Ages of 15 and 60 to do Military Duty.

## The Cable Celebration at Duxbury, Mass.

## SPAIN.

### Still Another Carlist Defeat—The Unpopularity of the Rebellion.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 27.

A party of Carlists was defeated by volunteers yesterday at Tarascon. Offers of aid to the Government, to put down the rebellion, come from all quarters of Spain. ESPARTERO has offered his services.

## AUSTRIA.

### The Hungarian Budget Committee and the Prime Minister—Important Speech of the Latter.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 27.

Baron VON BEUST to-day received the Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, and made an important address. He said the relations between Austria and France had been on the best possible footing ever since Austria relinquished the Italian territories, and the interests and intentions of the two countries were identical. Alluding to the Eastern policy, he said he would not insist on the programme of 1867, but leave it to the option of Turkey to follow his counsels regarding concessions to the Christians; on this point he would bring no pressure to bear. He declared that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with Prussia; but his efforts not having been met in a similar spirit, he had been unsuccessful. He closed with a strong defence of the general policy of the Imperial Government. The Prime Minister's speech was received with great satisfaction.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Illness of Mr. Gladstone—Prorogation of Parliament—Honors to the Poet Longfellow.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.

Right Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE is quite unwell, and was unable to be in his place in the House of Commons last evening.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 10th of August.

A fault has been discovered in the Atlantic Cable of 1866. It has been located at about 130 miles from Valentia.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW was yesterday invested with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Oxford University at a special convocation.

## JAPAN.

### The Capture of Hakodadi Confirmed—The Loss of the Tallahassee.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.

Advices from Yokohama to June 30, *via* Hong Kong and Point de Galle, confirm the reports of the same date received by way of San Francisco and the Atlantic Cable, to the effect that the Mikado's forces had captured Hakodadi. They also report the account of the loss of the steamer *Haymaro*, or *Tallahassee*, off Yokohama, with several Europeans on board.

## CUBA.

### Rigorous Orders Issued in Trinidad—All Spaniards Between 15 and 60 Ordered to Duty.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 27.

The Governor of the jurisdiction of Trinidad has issued rigorous orders obliging all Spaniards between the ages of 15 and 60 to do military duty in the field or reserve corps, while persons unfit for active service are to garrison the towns. The Press praise the measure, and demand that it be made general in its application throughout the island.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* is cruising off the port of Havana. She sent in a boat to-day for mails.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

### Settlement of a Basis of Arbitration with Ontario and Quebec—Arrival of Emigrants.

MONTREAL, Canada, Tuesday, July 27.

Yesterday and to-day a conference has been in progress here to settle a basis of arbitration between the Dominion Government and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Sir GEORGE CARTIER, and other members of the Cabinet are present. The proceedings are said to have been satisfactory, and some minor points remain to be adjusted.

A large number of emigrants by the steamer *Cleopatra*, from London, on Government emigration ticket, passed through here to-day.

A grand La Crosse tournament is to be held here in September, in honor of the visit of Prince ARTHUR. All Canada is invited to compete.

### The American Philological Convention in Poughkeepsie—Opening Session.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, July 27.

The American Philological Convention was called to order in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the Congregational Church. Dr. BOISE, of Chicago, was chosen temporary Chairman. Committees on a permanent organization and on the regular order of business were appointed. Several members made short addresses, when a recess was taken.

This evening the Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following: President, Dr. WHITNEY, of Yale College; Vice-Presidents, Dr. HARKNESS, of Brown University, and Dr. DWIGHT, of Clinton, N. Y.; Secretaries, Professor GEO. COMFORT, of Alleghany College; Professor SILBER. The report was unanimously agreed to. Dr. WHITNEY, upon taking the chair, made a short address. He was followed by BENSON J. LOSSING, the historian, who read an address of welcome to the Convention. The Business Committee then announced three sessions for to-morrow for the reception and discussion of classical papers, after which several addresses were made, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

### Heavy Storm about Rondout—Houses Destroyed by Lightning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, July 27.

During a thunder-storm near Rondout this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the lightning struck one of the houses of the Washington Ice Company, destroying that and four others. They adjoined each other at a location on the west bank of the river, about a mile above Rondout. They were all filled with ice. The steamboat *Lark* conveyed the Rondout firemen to the fire, but they were not in time to render any service. The loss was not ascertained, but it is heavy.

## THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

### Jubilee at Duxbury, Mass.—A Great Crowd and Gathering of Distinguished Gentlemen—The Banquet, Toasts and Speeches—Congratulatory Messages.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DUXBURY, Mass., Tuesday, July 27.

The celebration of the landing of the French Atlantic Cable on the Duxbury shore has been substantially a success. The weather has been delightful, the sun dispersing a heavy sea fog in the morning, and judiciously tempering his rays through the remainder of the day. The whole town was alive and jubilant at an early hour, the preparations for the dinner on Abraham's Hill, and the decorations of the various public and private buildings, receiving the aid of nearly every inhabitant. Many of the citizens of the wealthier class kept open house and welcomed all who chanced to come to well-spread tables, and, indeed, all classes were hospitable according to their means and condition. The decorations were not very numerous or elaborate, the past quiet and uneventful life of the village making few demands upon the glories of flags and bunting, these articles were evidently difficult to obtain.

The scene at Abraham's Hill, however, was full of interest and animation at an early hour. On the summit of the eminence was erected a mammoth tent within which plates were laid for about six hundred guests. The flags of England, France and America waved gracefully over the canvas banqueting hall, and above a crowd of nearly five thousand people thickly grouped over the surface of the hill, and presenting an animated and picturesque appearance.

The first train arrived at Kingston at 10:40 A. M., conveying Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston; Judge THOMAS RUSSELL, Collector of the Port of Boston; Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Dr. GEO. B. LORING, together with other prominent citizens of the State. Every vehicle and horse that the stables of Duxbury could furnish was hastily pressed into the service of the day. A dense throng of teams and drivers, waiting for patrons, covered the open space in front of the station, and, as soon as the train stopped, all these vehicles were eagerly seized upon by the passengers. After an hour's plowing through the sand, the visitors were safely landed at their destination, many of the most distinguished going directly to Rouse's Hummock, where the cable and the instruments for working it were examined.

A congratulatory message was sent Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister in England, while similar messages of congratulation were respectively received by Mayor SHURTLEFF and the Mayor of New-York from the Prefect of Paris. The operators are now able to transmit twenty-five words a minute between Duxbury and St. Pierre, and six words a minute between Duxbury and Brest, and when a thorough working condition is obtained it is expected that fifteen words a minute will be the average rate of speed over the entire line. It was the intention to have the cable extended from the Hummock to the banqueting tent, where it was hoped messages might be sent during the dinner to and from Brest, but the labor of conveying the wire over the intervening marsh was so great that the project did not succeed.

It was announced that the dinner would take place at 2 o'clock, but some of the invited guests remained so long at the Hummock that it was 3 o'clock when the exercises at the table were begun. These were opened by prayer, and a few remarks by Mr. S. N. GIFFORD, the President of the day. Then an hour was spent in disposing of the viands with which the tables were laden, and immediately thereafter the speech-making began. Before the first regular toast was proposed, the President made a short congratulatory address, in which he warmly welcomed those who had carried out the great work, the completion of which they were met to celebrate. The regular toasts were then offered in the following order:

"The Town of Duxbury. Its inhabitants, the descendants of the Pilgrim heroes, who planted on this very spot the seeds of our peculiar and noble American civilization, perpetuating the names of CARVER, of BREWSTER, of STANDISH, and BRADFORD, and WINSLOW, and OLDEN, attest their unbroken lineage by extending an enthusiastic and fraternal welcome to those who have achieved so magnificent an enterprise in the interests of the largest material prosperity and on behalf of the unity of the human race! Responded to by Mr. C. B. THOMAS, a native of the town.

2. "The State of Massachusetts"—Responded to by Hon. GEO. O. BRASTOW, in the absence of Governor CLAFLIN, who sent a letter of regrets.

3. "The President of the United States"—Responded to by Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL.

4. The City of Boston. Responded to by Mayor SHURTLEFF, who said that Boston rejoiced in the success of an enterprise which united the interests and welfare of the New World to that which had given birth to their forefathers more than two and a half centuries ago. He trusted that this union of continents and people would advance universal peace and the true civilization and lastidg happiness of mankind. He then alluded in terms of praise to the example of the Pilgrim Fathers, which, he hoped, would stimulate the energies of their present descendants in the paths of duty and good government.

5. "Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland." Responded to by "God Save the Queen," by the band and chorus by the company.

6. "His Majesty VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy." Responded to by Mr. DAY, of New-York.

7. "The French Atlantic Cables, uniting two continents; may it be to all time only a medium of good will and promoter of international peace, peace as serene and undisturbed as that of the still ocean deeps through which it holds its course. Responded to by Sir JAMES ANDERSON, who referred to his connection with Atlantic cables since they had been laid, and said that in all gatherings like the present he had never seen one that equalled it in the warmth of its welcome. He had no claim personally to any honor for the executive position of the work of laying the cable, his part as Superintendent in behalf of the Company was of a different kind and required different duties, and he was extremely sorry that his colleagues were not present, that they might know that no country in the world would give them such a welcome as the State of Massachusetts. After a brief allusion to the Pilgrim Fathers he said that the Atlantic Cable was indebted more to his friend CYRUS W. FIELD than to any other man now living. No man knew better the intrinsic energy of Mr. FIELD. Although he heard rumors that he had opposed this cable in many ways, it would be strange if he hadn't; for Mr. FIELD and his friends had embarked large sums of money in the other cable, and would defend the enterprise where he had placed his opinion. So far as honorable opposition went they would not regard it as anything, because they themselves would do just the same. He had been told that certain opposition had been made to the landing of the cable it might be due to the same kind of enterprise, perhaps to Mr. FIELD and his colleague, but he did not care for that. He was quite sure that the American people would not be unjust, and that they would not allow any company to spend a million of money to unite two great continents together without giving them fair show. At least he believed it would be weak and foolish on the part of the Company to ask for undue sympathy or partiality. If they could not work as well as the rival Company or faster, they had no right to the public support, and would not get it, whatever the public sympathy might be. The cable was, therefore, laid as a purely commercial enterprise. Every right thinking person trusted that it would promote peace. God forbid that it might ever be used as a weapon of war. After again thanking them for their courtesy to him, he said he was proud that he had as many friends in America, if not more, than in his own country. He was proud to be able to say that probably by this time next year they would be able to communicate from California to Calcutta in a few minutes. He was returning thanks on behalf of gentlemen who had the real, responsible charge of laying the Cable, which was severer labor than they were aware of, mentally and physically. Weary they had gone to Niagara and other places to recruit. He deeply regretted their absence. On their behalf he again thanked them.

8. "The Boston Board of Trade—Commerce in all ages the pioneer of a newer civilization, it has the electric telegraph, its most potent and cunning ally."—Responded to by Hon. E. S. TOBEY.

The President announced that a toast had been put into his hands composed by an old lady 86 years of age, the widow of old GEORGE LORING, and written in a singularly close and steady hand. It was as follows: "In memory of the past generation of shipmasters and shipbuilders. May the electric spark now kindled so animate the coming generation that it may worthily fill the place of the past, is the wish of an old settler." Responded to by Dr. GEO. B. LORING.

10. "Science; with imperial thought and invincible power it subdues the wildest, and most fearful elements of nature, and binds them to the service of humanity." Responded to by Hon. CHAS. LEVI WOODBURY.

Mr. GEORGE FRAZAR, a former resident of Duxbury, offered the following toast:

"The seeds of the *Mayflower*, though planted in New-England's cold December, have germinated, taken root, and flourished, until their fruits are known the world over."

The President then announced the first message over the land telegraphic line from Boston to Duxbury, as follows:

The Franklin Telegraph Company sends greeting to the Cable Telegraph Company, and hopes that the marriage which has just been completed between France and the United States will be a happy and a fruitful one, and that neither party will ever sue for a divorce.

This concluded the speech-making, and soon after the company separated, most of the guests returning to Boston in a special train which left Kingston at 8 o'clock.

The festivities were closed in the evening by a moderate display of fireworks, and by entertainments at the residences of private citizens. To-morrow the cable will be connected with the old Bank building, from whence the land telegraph line to Boston in already in successful operation. A letter has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury admitting the cable free of duty.

### Negro Riot in Charleston, S. C.—The Military Called Out.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 27.

A negro riot, which at one time threatened very serious consequences, occurred last night on the occasion of the departure of a visiting Base-Ball Club from Savannah. The Club was accompanied by a brass band composed of colored men, who were said to be Democrats. As the Club was leaving in procession for the Savannah boat they were attacked with sticks, stones and brickbats by a mob of several hundred men. Several shots were fired on both sides. Mayor PILLSBURY was on the ground, but it is said he was powerless to quell the riot, and was compelled to call on Major OGLESBY for the assistance of the United States troops. The Club was then escorted to the boat between platoons of the Eighth Infantry, followed by a large crowd of yelling and infuriated negroes, throwing stones, and compelling the soldiers at intervals to face about, and threaten to fire. Several persons were wounded, mostly members of the colored band. The affair causes intense indignation among the whites.

### Serious Charges Against Prison Labor Contractors in Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, July 27.

Charges of extensive larcenies are made against JOHN H. SIMS and others. It is alleged that while SIMS was a convict in the Auburn State Prison, packing goods for HOWLAND & Co., the tool making contractors, he, with the aid of other convicts and a clerk named TENEYCK, sent out valuable goods to accomplices in various localities. The value of the articles thus stolen are stated at $20,000. Suits have been commenced against SIMS, EZRA BROWN, of Macedon, Wayne County, and HENRY B. TENEYCK, of Auburn, for the value of the goods. These parties have been arrested and held to bail in $5,000 each.

### Improved Condition of the Wounded—Whitbeck's Statement.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 27—Evening.

This morning Colonel CHURCH, at whose instance the writ of ejection against WHITBECK, the East Greenbush anti-renter, was issued, went to Troy to procure warrants for the arrest of WHITBECK and the parties implicated in the assault of yesterday. The wounded men are all comfortable. WHITBECK claims that one of the deputies fired the first shot, and that he tendered the rent, but it was refused; that he then defended his property.

### Movements of Speaker Blaine, of Maine—Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, July 27.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE left here to-day for Elizabeth, Penn., to attend the funeral of his sister.

The soldiers' monument recently erected in Hallowell was to-day dedicated. The ceremony consisted of the reading of the Scriptures, prayer, singing and an oration by General T. H. HUBBARD, of New-York. A large concourse of citizens and members of the late army participated.

### White Sulphur Springs—Honors to Mr. Peabody—Summer Guests.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va.,
Tuesday, July 27.

At a meeting held here to-day, composed principally of Southerners, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the gratitude of the Southern people to GEORGE PEABODY for his munificent gift in the cause of education in the South. The resolutions will be formally presented to Mr. PEABODY to-morrow.

One thousand people are here, 200 at the Hot Springs, eighty at the Healing, 125 at the Alleghany, 150 at the Red Sweet, and seventy-five at the Salt Sulphur. It has been raining for the past two days.

### A British Steamer Suspected, Overhauled and Released.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 27.

The British steamer *Lord Lovell*, which cleared from this port on Friday last for Havana, laden heavily with coal and about three hundred and fifty empty sugar hogsheads, was overhauled on Saturday evening off Cape Henry by the revenue cutter *Northerner*, Captain MCGOWAN, by orders from Washington, on suspicion of being engaged in carrying arms, &c., to Cuba in the interest of the revolutionists. After a thorough search she was released, nothing being found to justify her seizure.

### The McCoole and Allen Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 27.

The second deposit of $300 in the match between MCCOOLE and ALLEN, was put up on Saturday night. ALLEN took up his quarters yesterday at the Washington House, about four miles from the city, where he will be handled by COYNE, his trainer. MCCOOLE will go into training under TOM KELLEY, near the Fair Grounds, in a few days. GALLAGHER is training at the Six Mile House, for his fight with ALLEN on the 17th of August, and is said to be in fine condition. O'BALDWIN the giant arrived here yesterday, and is receiving much attention from the "fancy."

### Interest on the Virginia State Debt.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 27.

General CANBY has ordered that as much of the January interest on the State debt as the Treasurer is able to pay shall be paid at once. There is over $400,000 in the State Treasury—a little over half of the amount due on the January interest.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 27—Evening.

General CANBY has modified his order for the payment of the January interest by directing that only one per cent. be paid. This will amount to $350,000.

### Lynching in Georgia—Two Negroes Taken out of Jail and Murdered.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 27.

The *Constitutionalist* states that a disguised party visited the jail at Appling, Columbia County, and took therefrom a negro man and woman, who were found dead on the road Sunday morning. The negroes had had a difficulty with a white family.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed here this evening.

### Movements of the President at Long Branch—Departure of Sherman and Sheridan.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, July 27.

President GRANT remained most of the day at his hotel. In the evening the President and family attended a concert in the parlor of the Stetson House. He will leave for Washington to-morrow to attend a Cabinet meeting, and return on Saturday. Generals W. T. SHERMAN and PHIL. SHERIDAN left this morning. Secretary FISH arrived here to-night on important public business.

### Casualties in St. Louis—Slight Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 27.

While a hook and ladder truck was going to a small fire this morning, it accidentally upset and severely injured seven men.

A freight train on the Iron Mountain Railroad ran off the track at Victoria yesterday morning. Eight cars were completely smashed and the engine badly damaged. Nobody was hurt.

### Dreadful Accident at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 27.

EDWARD HALPAIN, an elderly man from Black Rock, fell over an embankment at Niagara Falls near the table rock, last evening, a distance of 180 feet. He was instantly killed, his body being mangled in a dreadful manner.

### Base Ball—The Marylands vs. The Keystones, at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 27.

The base-ball match to-day between the Maryland Club of Baltimore and the Keystone Club of Philadelphia was drawn after the second innings, on account of a heavy rain-storm, the score then standing: Maryland, 11; Keystone, 10.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Revenue Troubles in Georgia—The Recent Accident on the Pacific Railroad—Important to Liquor Dealers—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 27.

These dispatches last evening contained information of the resistance by disorderly parties to the execution of the Internal Revenue laws in a portion of the State of Georgia. Commissioner DELANO received dispatches from that section to-day informing him that General TERRY had dispatched a few military companies into the riotous districts, and in a few days we shall doubtless hear of the reign of peace there as in other sections of the country.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The editor of the *Star*, of this city, writes to that journal in reference to the recent accident on the Pacific Railroad, and to the line in general, as follows:

"Resuming our trip the next morning, we passed cautiously over the scene of the recent disaster, where the wreck of the train lay dumped in inextricable confusion on both sides of the road. Within the next ten miles we passed the point where a smash-up occurred to a freight train from the same cause—the giving way of the quicksand embankment from the tremendous floods. These accidents are such as any railroad is liable to; but the Pacific Railroad, from its national character, will be subject to sharp censure if it does not take something more than the ordinary precautions to avert them. Thus, in the case of these accidents, the usual hand-car inspection of the road was made after the rain, but at night, when the wash in the embankment was not seen. It will doubtless be found requisite to have the road patrolled on foot, especially after heavy rains and at points where the embankment is of this treacherous nature. The Company besides should make some adequate provision for conveying passengers in case of a break down, to some place where eatables can be obtained, or else should take provisions to them. It is fair to state in behalf of the Company that they are making great exertions to bring the road up to the mark in all respects, widening embankments, substituting substantial culverts and bridges for temporary ones, straightening the track, reducing grades, &c., and I see no reason to doubt that it will soon be made one of the safest, as it is now one of the easiest riding, in the country."

AUSTRIAN GIFT.

The Department of Agriculture has received a valuable work from the Austrian Government, entitled *Physiotypiæ Planterum Austriacarum*, in five large folio volumes of 500 pages each. It is accompanied by two quarto volumes of texts describing the grasses, vines, fruits, flowers, &c., of Austria, beautifully executed by the new science-of-nature printing, which exhibits the plant with the accuracy of a photograph. The work was printed at the Imperial Printing Office, and is intended for presents to foreign Governments only.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CEREALS.

The Department is in receipt of very gratifying reports from all parts of the country on the success of the cereals distributed some time ago.

NEW JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Judge of the Criminal Court of this District has rendered some sort of a decision which elicits an order from the Superintendent of Police directing his subordinates to arrest no one for any cause whatever unless they shall themselves see the offence for which they make the arrest.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Governor SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and wife, left here this evening for Long Branch. Secretary FISH is not expected here before Thursday. ALEXANDER JOURDAN, recently appointed Consul to Vienna, having received his instructions from the State Department, married a young lady of this city to-day and left for his Consulate.

THE RECENT ELECTION RIOT.

Two or three of the colored men who were indicted and tried for complicity in the recent election riot in this city, were found guilty and received the comparatively light sentence of twenty-one days' imprisonment.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

The following has been sent to General PLEASONTON:

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst., referring to spirits found in packages containing five gallons or more, in the hands of retail dealers, without the marks or stamps required by law, has been received. You refer also to the practice, common to this class of dealers, of emptying packages of spirits which they purchase into stand casks which bear no stamp, mark or brands.

In relation to the subject of stand casks, it has recently been held that although their use is not to be denied, the emptying of spirits from an original package into them, if containing ten gallons or more, for sale, is a change of package, to all legal intents, and brings the party making the change within the meaning of section 47 of the act of July 20, 1868.

Section 57 provides for the forfeiture of packages of spirits containing more than five gallons without having the marks and stamps thereon which the law requires. Packages containing five gallons and less do not come within this provision.

But inasmuch as this decision regarding the casks called stand casks, has been quite recently made and is not generally known, before resorting to extreme measures you will please give notice to parties using them that they must either abandon their use or comply with the provisions of section 47, by having them inspected and gauged and marked or branded as required by that section, as often as they are filled. Their use should be discontinued by holding the dealers to strict compliance with the law.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOSIAH GIVEN,
Deputy Commissioner.
A. PLEASONTON, Esq., Collector Fourth District, New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 27.

NEW ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

ALFRED APPEL and GEORGE P. HEYWOOD have been nominated by Assistant Treasurer CLEVELAND, of the Thirty-second Collection District of New-York, as Assistant Assessors, to be designated under section 6 of the act of March 2, 1867, to make assessments of income tax in the City of New-York. The appointments will be made to-day. Mr. HEYWOOD has been for several years in charge of an important division of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

UNION OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

A memorial has been prepared, and will soon be circulated throughout Washington and Georgetown for signatures, and presented to Congress, asking that the two cities be consolidated under one municipal government, to be called the City of Washington.

POLICY OF THE TREASURY.

The recently-published statement that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell no more gold and buy no more bonds was without authority.

SHIPWRECK.

Information has been received from the United States Consul at Bermuda, under date of July 10, of the wreck of the bark *Sarepta*, of Bath, HARDEE, Master, on the 8th of July, on the reefs North of the Bermudas. She was loaded with ice and a general cargo. A portion of the light cargo was saved. The vessel is nearly a total loss. The officers and crew were landed at Bermuda.

ANNUAL SCHUETZENFEST.

The Washington Schuetzenvereinis making extensive arrangements for the Schuetzenfest, which commences next Monday. It will be preceded by a grand procession, including all the District German Associations and members of those of other cities. Six prizes for shooting will be in gold coin, ranging from $125 to $30, and fifteen in silver coin, ranging from $100 to $5; also prizes for bowling, and gold medals for the best marksmen.

MACON CONFEDERATE LABORATORY.

Dr. CULVER, of Georgia, left Washington tonight with authority to take possession of the Confederate laboratory at Macon for the use of the State Agricultural Fair. After the 1st of January it is probable the building will be converted into a hospital for aged and infirm negroes.

PERSONAL.

Secretary RAWLINS has returned to this city, and is at the Department this morning, looking much improved in health.

HORATIO S. FLINT, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, died here this morning of consumption.

The President is expected to return to Washington next Thursday.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The following letter to an inquirer will explain itself:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., in which you inquire, "How near a United States greenback can be copied for an advertisement without making it a criminal offence?" I have to say that it is impossible to give an answer to your inquiry which shall cover all cases. The second section of the act of Feb. 5, 1867, forbids, under a penalty of $100, the use of advertisements "in the likeness or similitude" of a United States note; but what should constitute an infringement of the law in any particular case would be, a matter for judicial decision, in case the person offending were proceeded against under that act. Should you have any particular case in view, in making your inquiry, by forwarding a copy of the advertisement to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who is the law officer of the Department, you would probably obtain an opinion as to whether it falls within the terms of the act.

Very respectfully, L. B. TUTTLE,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

NAVAL.

Captain Harrison, commanding the Practice Squadron of the Naval Academy, has reported to the Navy Department the arrival of the squadron at Cherbourg on the 14th of July. All were well. Midshipmen R. T. Jasper, Frederick Singer, J. W. Carlin, Matthew E. Niles and Charles Seymour have been ordered here to be examined for promotion.

## THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

### Riot in Greenbush—A Sheriff's Posse Resisted, and Several Persons Seriously Wounded.

*From the Troy Times, July 27.*

Late last evening rumors of a renewal of the anti-rent war in this county, and of the wounding of several men during an affray between the officers and tenants, were rife throughout the city, but no reliable particulars of the affair could be obtained. The affair was most unexpected. A clap of thunder from a clear sky could not be more startling than this reopening of the old anti-rent struggle at a time when all excitement in regard to the subject had passed away, and it was supposed that the troubles of the anti-renters were, to a certain extent, at an end. But this murderous affray now reopens the agitation, and as there is great excitement in the region where it occurred, it is impossible to predict what will be the result. The following is the Albany *Argus'* report of the affray:

The troubles which grew out of the Van Rensselaer leases, and which several times in former years necessitated the calling out of the militia to overcome forcible resistance in Albany and Columbia Counties, have not yet ceased, notwithstanding the rights of VAN RENSSELAER have been vindicated at all points by the Courts, in suits between him and the tenants. The latest instance of forcible resistance to a legal process, with bloody results, occurred yesterday upon the farm of WILLIAM WHITBECK, who lives just east of the village of Greenbush, a short distance from the Olcott place, within one and a half miles of Albany. It appears that a writ of ejectment had been issued against WHITBECK, and that on Tuesday last, about 4 o'clock P. M., Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS, of Rensselaer County, served the process and placed in possession of the farm Colonel WALTER S. CHURCH, of this city, who some years since acquired the Van Rensselaer title to this and other manorial lands by purchase. Colonel CHURCH placed three men in possession, with directions to hold the property.

On Saturday last WHITBECK returned with a party of some twenty-five men, drove the opposite party off and again took possession. Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS again proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, taking with him but one man. He found WHITBECK there with a dozen men, who ordered the Sheriff to leave, threatening resistance in case he attempted to execute his process. He then returned to this city and obtained a posse consisting of Deputy Sheriffs LEONARD WHITBECK, of this city, and WILLIAM SOUTHARD, of Rensselaerville, PATRICK MCGRAW, THOMAS MULLIGAN, JOHN WOODS, two brothers named MULLEN, GIDEON MCMENAMY and two others. They proceeded to the farm and ordered WHITBECK and his party to leave. WHITBECK thereupon drew his revolver, containing four chambers, and declared that he would not leave unless they carried his dead body from the field. The Sheriff's posse then advanced, and, as they did so, WHITBECK fired and shot Deputy Sheriff LEONARD WHITBECK. The ball took effect in the lower part of the back, on the right side, opposite the third lumbar vertebræ, and penetrated obliquely downward and inward, through the large muscles and the soft part of the loins. It is feared the ball is lodged in the cavity of the stomach. He bled freely, and, although he was comfortable last evening, there is danger that the wound may prove fatal. He was brought to his home in this city, No. 287 South Pearl-street.

As soon as WHITBECK fired, the fight became general, WHITBECK and his party firing revolvers and muskets, and the Sheriff's party defending themselves with their fists, until THOMAS MULLIGAN succeeded in wresting the pistol from WHITBECK's hand, and shot him in the head, inflicting a slight wound. The Sheriff's party were unarmed, and although he feared before starting that weapons would be necessary, by the advice of Colonel CHURCH and others, who did not anticipate a formidable resistance, he was dissuaded from arming his party. Deputy Sheriff WITBECK had a pistol, which he borrowed on the way out, but it was not loaded. The Sheriff's party were forced to retire, leaving the other party in possession, who continued to shoot while the former were leaving and carrying off their wounded.

In addition to the wounds received by Deputy Sheriff WHITBECK, the following men were wounded: WM. SOUTHARD, wounded in the face by a blow from a club, and in the back of the head by a pistol shot; he was not dangerously hurt, and was able to be out last evening. JOHN WOODS, a moulder, living in Bassett-street, received three bullet wounds—one in the groin, one in the thigh and one in the knee, and was struck by a club on the head; he is not, however, dangerously injured. GIDEON MCMENAMY received a pistol ball on the knuckle of one hand, and was slightly wounded. Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS was shot five times—twice in the thigh, once in the arm, (the ball passing through a memorandum book half an inch thick, and lodging in his side,) and after he fell was shot through the mouth, the ball knocking out a tooth and passing through the roof of the mouth toward the eye; he was also struck on the forehead by a club after he was shot; this is the most dangerous of his wounds. WILLIAM WHITBECK received a slight scalp wound in the back of the head.

Colonel CHURCH was following his party to WHITBECK's, when he was apprised of what had happened, and met a portion of the wounded men returning. He immediately sent for physicians to assist the wounded. Drs. ARMSBY and SON and Dr. VANDERVEER attended Sheriffs WHITBECK and SOUTHARD. Dr. MOSHER and an attendant went to Bloominggrove to attend Sheriff GRIGGS; they extracted three balls, leaving two, which they were unable to find. Dr. O'LEARY took three balls from WOODS. It is wonderful that in such a desperate encounter, no person was killed on the spot. Indeed, only two, Messrs. GRIGGS and WHITBECK, are considered in danger.

Warrants will, of course, be issued for the arrest of WILLIAM WHITBECK and his confederates, and they will doubtless be held to await the result of the injuries of the wounded men.

SHERIFF GRIGGS.

There are rumors this morning to the effect that Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS died last night of his wounds, but we are unable to trace them to a reliable source. It is believed, however, that he cannot recover, as it is said that he was shot in five different places. It is said by members of his party that he was in the act of retreating, when he stumbled and fell. While down, one of the anti-renters rushed up to where he lay and deliberately fired several shots into his body. Subsequently, the retreating party saw the anti-renters lift Sheriff GRIGGS up and convey him into the house or barn. Sheriff GRIGGS has been deputy of the county for many years, under successive administrations. His name is WILLARD GRIGGS, and he resides in Sandlake. During former anti-rent outbreaks he bore a prominent part, and had been repeatedly fired at, but was never wounded before. He is about 60 years of age.

WILLIAM WHITBECK.

Mr. WHITBECK, whom the Sheriff's party went to dispossess of his place yesterday, and at whose house the bloody affray occurred, is one of the prominent citizens of the county, and is connected with some of the most conspicuous politicians in this section. He is a son-in-law of BENJAMIN DENNISON, and a brother-in-law of THOMAS B. SIMMONS and Supervisor JAMES MILLER, of Greenbush. We believe he has himself been a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county. He has heretofore been considered a quiet, law-abiding citizen; and it is believed by those who know him best that he must have been induced to take the bloody steps he has by injudicious legal advice, as he is probably the last man in the world to take the law in his own hands, and carry resistance to it to such extreme measures, unless he had been advised thereto by those in whose judgment he placed implicit confidence. However this may be, he will find that in the affair of yesterday he has wholly overstepped the bounds which the dictates of his own judgment ought to have prescribed as the limit of his conduct.

AT THE JAIL.

No report of the occurrence has been received by the officers at the jail in this city. Sheriff FONDA is absent from the city. It is thought he may be at the scene of the disturbance, but nothing is known of his movements. The officers at the jail decline to take any steps in the matter until the Sheriff returns. Several citizens and officials of the county called at the Sheriff's office this morning, and advised that legal measures be taken at once to enforce the supremacy of the law in the insurrectionary district, but the entire matter will have to be held in abeyance until Sheriff FONDA returns. He cannot return and act a moment too soon. While all must sympathize to a certain extent with the anti-renters in their struggles against the feudalism of the past, still the law must be upheld and its ministers protected in its enforcement. They cannot be shot down with impunity; and the public will hold to a strict accountability the authorities who may attempt to evade their duty in this or any similar assault upon the lives of citizens.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF WAR.

Later advices from the scene give additional particulars of the affair. As the Sheriff's posse advanced up the road they encountered skirmishers from the enemy, who were on the lookout. The skirmishers retreated as the posse advanced. Finally the Sheriff reached the premises. WILLIAM WHITBECK was in front of the spectators, some of whom were whittling. Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS approached WILLIAM WHITBECK, and demanded possession of the farm under the process which he held. WHITBECK drew a revolver, and declared he would relinquish his hold upon the property only with his life. Just then a rupture between one of WITBECK's sons and one of the Sheriff's posse occurred. Blows were struck, and in a minute a general fight was in progress. Pistols, stones and clubs were freely used. The anti-renters being prepared fought with advantage. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that the Sheriff's posse were taken aback, and the result of the engagement was that the Sheriff's party were driven from the ground in consternation and dismay, and the anti-renters left masters of the situation. The fight lasted only about ten minutes, yet it was a regular hand to hand encounter, and was desperately contested on both sides. In the *melée* six persons are known to have been wounded, but it is likely that some others were hurt. One account has it that eight persons were wounded. In addition to those reported wounded last night are Special Deputies SOUTHARD and GIDEON MCMENOMY, both of Albany, as well as WM. WHITBECK, the person sought to be dispossessed. Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS and Special Deputy WHITBECK are seriously wounded, and are not expected to survive their injuries. The first named is reported dead, though as he was left on the ground his fate is uncertain.

## POLITICAL.

### TENNESSEE POLITICS.

#### Secretary Boutwell's Letter Indorsing General Stokes.

The letter from Secretary BOUTWELL to General W. B. STOKES, the Radical candidate for Governor of Tennessee, a brief synopsis of which was given in our dispatches a few days ago, is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1869.

*Hon. W. B. Stokes, Nashville, Tennessee:*

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter relating to the political contest in Tennessee. I am greatly interested in your success, believing that the future political character and general prosperity of the State depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican Party in power.

It is quite likely that Mr. SENTER is receiving the support of members of the Republican Party, but it is certain that he is also receiving the unanimous support of enemies of the Republican Party; the enemies of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and of the principles embodied in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The interests of the loyal people of Tennessee, both white and black, especially the interests of black people, are to be promoted, and the rights of all are to be made secure by your success. The platform of the party is not so good an indication of their purpose as can be obtained from a knowledge of the political character and opinions of the men who control the party. I am sure that you, and those who are supporting you in Tennessee, will sustain the principles of the Republican Party, but we have no right to expect that those who for eight years have opposed the Government and resisted measures for its reconstruction are now to yield cheerful support to the Republican Party.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

#### Interference by the Washington Authorities in the Purely Local Quarrel Deprecated.

*From the Albany Evening Journal, July 26.*

Has not the Secretary made a mistake? What is there to warrant his interference with a quarrel purely local? So far as Republicanism is concerned, both of the candidates for Governor in Tennessee have equal claims to recognition. Each was a rebel when he supposed that rebellion was likely to succeed, and to ally the State with the Confederates. Each became converted under the pressure of self-interest. And each has since acted with the party, supporting all its measures, including emancipation, investiture of the negroes with citizenship, and establishment of equal rights as a constitutional principle. The motive was not very high or commendable to either; but it is such as will be found conspicuous in the record of most Border State politicians. The men who are now enthusiastic supporters of the Government, might have been equally earnest in opposition to it, had the arms of the Confederacy triumphed.

Nor does it appear to us wise or proper for a high officer of the Administration to charge upon a considerable body of its most earnest defenders, treason, infidelity, and improper alliances with the enemy. Senator BROWNLOW is in favor of SENTER's election. So are many others of the most "Radical" Republicans in Tennessee. Four of every five Grant and Colfax Clubs in the State have reorganized as Senter Clubs. Is it fair to assume that these men are bartering away their principles, or selling a party for which they have suffered and sacrificed so much, in order to secure a personal victory? In a heated campaign, all sorts of falsehoods find ready circulation. The Stokes people have undertaken to prejudice their opponents, by representing that they intend to make ANDREW JOHNSON United States Senator, and reorganize the Judiciary upon a disloyal basis. The incompatibility of such conduct with all the past acts of the party thus assailed, makes the story sound ridiculously improbable. In addition to this, it has been most emphatically denied by Senator BROWNLOW, and by the personal organ of Governor SENTER at Nashville. In the face of such improbability and contradiction, it hardly seems becoming in Secretary BOUTWELL to pronounce a judgment of guilty upon an indictment manifestly instigated by virulent factional hatred.

We have said that we consider neither STOKES nor SENTER a representative of the highest type of Republicanism. It is most unfortunate that the choice is necessarily limited to two such men, and that the campaign was inaugurated under circumstances so discreditable. But, whichever shall be elected, self-interest and expediency will prompt him to support the Administration, and enforce the policy of Congress. The Republicans of Tennessee should be left to settle the controversy as they deem best. There is no occasion for interference by the Washington authorities. The position of BOUTWELL in the Cabinet gives importance to his action. We may expect now to see the Stokes men claiming that they have the sympathy of the Federal Administration, and that it has repudiated SENTER. Yet it is safe to assume that the Secretary has acted upon his individual responsibility, and that President GRANT has no desire to be involved in the quarrel. So far as the two men are concerned, the sympathies of Republicans throughout the country are certainly not with STOKES.

#### The Situation Similar to that in Virginia.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 26.*

Why should the Administration prefer STOKES to SENTER? Not because STOKES is the regular nominee of the Republican Party in Tennessee, for no regular nomination was made. The Convention broke up in a row after vainly seeking to harmonize, and the factions put the present ticket in the field. Not because STOKES is a better Union man than SENTER, for in the beginning of the war the one was as strongly implicated in the secession movement as the other. In this respect the difference between them does not amount to a row of pins. They finally sided with the loyal party of the State, and were unalterable in their attachment to it from that time forth.

The canvass in Tennessee turns upon very much the same points as that which has recently closed in Virginia. The question of removing the political disabilities of the white citizens who took part in the rebellion is at the bottom of it. The question of negro suffrage has no vital place in it, since both factions and candidates are agreed on that point, and solicit the colored vote with equal fervor and diligence. It may, indeed, be said that the only issue of the campaign in Tennessee (a few unimportant local issues aside) is the enfranchisement of the disabled whites.

Do we understand Messrs. BOUTWELL and CRESWELL to be opposed to that? The declared policy of the Republican Party is to remove all disabilities and restore to political rights and franchises as rapidly as may be compatible with the safety of the country. Such, at least, is the interpretation given to the resolution introduced by General CARL SCHURZ and adopted by the Chicago Convention without a dissenting voice. It is the opinion of Governor SENTER that the time has come, to use his own language, "when the limitations and disabilities which have found their way into our statute books, as the result of the war, should be abolished and removed, and the privilege of the elective franchise restored and extended, so as to embrace the mass of the adult population of the State." Ex-Governor BROWNLOW is of the same opinion, and no one, as is well known, was more uncompromising in withholding the suffrage, when it could not be safely granted, than he. Even General STOKES has liberalized his views since the opening of the canvass, as did WELLS in Virginia, and now professes to be as ready to receive the offenders in political fellowship as SENTER himself.

It seems to us, in view of these facts, that there was no occasion for the Administration "to show its hand;" and that it would have been judicious policy at least to have maintained the same reserve that was practiced in the case of Virginia, where both parties were and are, or profess to be, the friends of the Administration. But this comes of General GRANT's running off to Long Branch, and leaving his Secretaries to "run the machine." SENTER's friends should take this view of it. The indorsements of BOUTWELL and CRESWELL are good so far as they are personally concerned.

### MINNESOTA.

#### The Political Situation—Intentions of the Parties.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, in a letter dated Minneapolis, July 19, gives the following respecting political affairs in Minnesota:

The progress of the canvass thus far has developed the following facts: Chief Justice WILSON, who has so ably filled that position, has resigned, to give himself a relief from public labors, by entering upon an early campaign as a candidate for United States Senator in 1871; Governor MARSHALL has peremptorily declined renomination. General AVERILL has been hypocritically named for that position, to kill, if possible, his chances for State Treasurer, which office he desires, but he has rejected the bait in a letter declining the nomination for Governor. The present incumbents of the offices above named, with, perhaps, the single exception of H. C. ROGERS, Secretary of State, are candidates for renomination; Colonel HANS MATTSON, a native of Sweden, and a gentleman of fine culture, has been spoken of very generally as fit for the office of Secretary of State, and recognizing the claims of that large body of Scandinavians in the party, he will doubtless receive the nomination. This general feeling probably inclines Colonel ROGERS to withdraw his his own name from the candidacy. There have been no names mentioned for Chief Justice, but Governor MARSHALL's temporary appointment of Mr. GILFILLAN, of St. Paul, was probably made to give him prominence for that office. There are several candidates for Governor, among whom figure conspicuously Hon. WM. WINDOM, of Winona; Judge AUSTIN, of St. Peter; and Lieutenant-Governor ARMSTRONG, of Olmsted County.

The candidates for Governor are all pledged for somebody, or are themselves candidates for Senator in 1871. The Republican candidate will be chosen from the First District. Hon. M. S. WILKINSON, Hon. WM. WINDOM and Justice WILSON are now candidates for Senator, and it remains to be seen to which of these gentlemen the nomination for Governor will attach himself.

The Democrats, of course, have not breathed a word concerning their intentions, partly because they have none, and partly because the prospects for their candidate is already hopeless. There is no probability that such complications will arise in the present canvass as arose in the last one in the Second District and resulted in the election of a Democratic representative, and as the Administration is achieving a quiet and solid work of reconstruction, they have no platform upon which to stand and no principle to preach.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

Democratic papers in Illinois are insisting that in the framing of the new State Constitution, special attention shall be paid to the temperance and Sunday questions. In this respect, they say, the present Constitution should be altered in the sense of more liberal reforms, and to this end in all those counties where the Germans have influence they should use that influence to secure the nomination and election of candidates who possess liberal ideas, and who are advocates of modern progress.

Senator ANTHONY, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, denies the story that he is preparing to attack his colleague, Senator SPRAGUE, in the Senate next Winter. Mr. ANTHONY will not take the offensive, but if he is attacked he will defend himself as he did last session.

General SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, in a private letter, says that if the Liquor law is carried out to the end as it has been begun, the Germans in Boston, who have as an almost universal thing heretofore, voted the Republican ticket, will change front and stand like a wall of adamant against the party.

Mr. DANA E. KING, who has been regarded as a candidate for nomination to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota, on the Republican ticket, has published a letter declining to stand. The only other person yet named for the position is WM. H. YALE, Esq., of Winona.

The majority for the Virginia Constitution is 197,044, and the vote for it comprised the entire vote of all parties except about four per cent. The majority against the disfranchising clause is 39,957, and that against the test oath clause 40,992.

Maine's candidates for the Senate are Hon. John Lynch, General George F. Shepley, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Governor Chamberlain, Ex-Governor Coney, Hon. Lot M. Morrill and Speaker Blaine.

The Boston *Transcript* urges the ultra temperance men to leave the Republican Party, that the party may be consolidated, internal divisions healed, and snap judgments avoided on important questions.

An enthusiastic Democratic paper in Indiana has nominated Mr. HENDRICKS for the Presidency, "in the name of a million and a half of the freemen of Indiana." He received for Governor last Fall about 170,000 votes.

A Boston paper seeks to make a point against the Pennsylvania Democrats, but unhappily the point is blunted by the fact that it all hangs upon their candidate's name being Perishing when it actually is PERSHING.

It is said Rev. Mr. HUNNICUTT will contest the election of CHARLES H. PORTER to Congress from the Third District of Virginia, on the ground that he cannot take the test oath. PORTER was imprisoned by General BUTLER.

Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman, has called a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, to be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday next.

ROBERT TYLER refuses to accept the nomination for Mayor in Montgomery, Ala., and says that it is his wish never to be a candidate for any public office.

Governor HAYES will open the canvass in Ohio in a speech at Wilmington, Clinton County, on the 12th of August.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH, of Erie, has declined the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has placed the name of DE WITT C. SENTER at its head, as its candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRAGEDIES OF ÆSCHYLOS. With a Biographical Essay. By E. H. PLUMPTRE, M. A. 2 vols. London: STRAHAN. New-York: ROUTLEDGE.

We are glad to welcome this translation of the tragedies of ÆSCHYLOS, from the pen of Mr. PLUMPTRE, who, in his previously published translation of SOPHOCLES, had shown that he combined in full measure the critical scholarship, the true poetic genius and the thorough and intimate knowledge of Hellenic culture, politics, literature, mythology and philosophy so necessary for the task. Well known for his valuable contributions to theology, both controversial and practical, and also to religious verse—the latter, as one of his critics has said, clothing "a scholar's reading of the religion of the times, in the rhythm and music of a poetical mind"—we are glad to find that he still has time to devote to the work of placing the great tragic poets of Greece before the public in a shape which enables non-classical readers to appreciate, as far as possible, their beauty and grandeur, while the ripest of scholars and the most devoted student of the tragedians must derive fresh enjoyment from them. Led, as he says, by the interest he found in the translation of SOPHOCLES, he determined to enter upon the even more difficult task of translating ÆSCHYLOS on the same plan that he had pursued with regard to the younger dramatist. He has adhered to the same rule that he pursued in the former case, and for the Choral Odes he has used "such unrhymed metres, observing the strophic and antistrophic arrangement as seemed most analogous in their general effect to those of the original," while for the sake of those "who cannot abandon their preference for the form with which they are more familiar," he has added in an appendix rhymed versions of the chief odes in the Orestean trilogy. PALEY'S Oxford edition of 1861 has been followed throughout, and his readings of the "corrupt passages" accepted, so that critical readers are provided with a uniform standard by which to estimate the fidelity of the translation in many of those passages in which the full sense depends so much upon the reading adopted.

Professor PLUMPTRE, as in the case of his translation of SOPHOCLES, has prefaced it by a life of the poet, putting together the *disjecta membra* of the few known facts of his career, and the anecdotes and allusions in contemporary authors which form the only materials for a biographer, and based upon them, as far as practicable, a review of the events of his life, and their influences upon his mind and temperament, knowledge of the world and religious views. In this we are inclined to think he has succeeded to an extent greater than any previous biographer or essayist, and, apart from the merits of his translation, the prefatory memoir is a most valuable contribution to classical criticism. Professor PLUMPTRE points out how the whole character of the poet was moulded by his birth and early bringing up among the Eupatrids, or old nobility of Attica, at a time, moreover, when pride of caste, ancient descent, hatred of "new people" and traders were stronger among them than at any other period. Numerous passages throughout his writings prove how deeply the intensely aristocratic surroundings of his youth had affected both his general sympathies and political proclivities. All that we know of his political career tends to confirm this impression. And while his nurture was calculated to imbue him with haughty and aristocratic ideas, it is an ingenious, if not well authenticated supposition, that traces in his name—the diminutive of *aischros*, signifying "little and ugly"—a reference to some physical infirmity or deformity which may have had the effect of engendering bitterness of spirit and irritability, just as the same cause produced similar results in Lord BYRON, different as were the respective natures and sympathies of the two poets. With regard to the supposed influences on ÆSCHYLOS of his local connection with Eleusis, and his early initiation into the Eleusinian mysteries, as to the nature of which such widely divergent views are entertained, Professor PLUMPTRE hesitates to pronounce any decided opinion, but hazards the theory that in the days of ÆSCHYLOS they may have embodied a deep religious meaning, calculated deeply to impress an imagination like that of ÆSCHYLOS, and that it was only subsequently that they degenerated into fantastic symbolism and obscene rites. Even the fact of his initiation has been disputed, although the disturbance recorded to have occurred when he introduced a representation of certain of the rites upon the stage, is strong presumptive evidence of his acquaintance with them. Great weight is attached by Professor PLUMPTRE to the influence upon ÆSCHYLOS of EPIMENIDES, the great Cretan anchorite, poet, prophet, seer, and miracle-worker, who had visited Athens some seventy years before his birth, and in the fragmentary accounts of whose teachings that has come down to us, can be traced the germs of that belief in inexorable fate, in hereditary expiation of crime, in transmitted pollution from father to son clinging to the family on account of outrages against the gods, which is so fully developed in the Orestean trilogy, while the part taken by EPIMENIDES in introducing at Athens the worship of the Cthonian goddesses,—the Eumenides or Furies,—who play so important a part in the supernatural action of the tragedies of ÆSCHYLOS, tends strongly to confirm the theory. His ardent defence of the sacred authority of the Court of Areiopagos over the religious worship of the State, when threatened by what seemed to him the revolutionary infidelity of the age, is another proof of how thoroughly he had been impressed by the ecstatic teachings of the Cretan and the school which he had founded. We have not space to follow Professor PLUMPTRE through his careful arrangement of all the known events in the poet's life, or the acute deductions which he draws from apparently insignificant facts, nor his sketch—meagre as the materials are for such a task—of the foundation of the Greek tragic drama upon the study of the Homeric literature, and its growth as developed by PHRYNIKUS, CHŒRILUS and others, until ÆSCHYLOS, by his employment of the events of the day as materials for his dramas, and his introduction of magnificent spectacular and sensational stage effects, achieved a triumph over all his rivals, to be in turn dethroned from his pinnacle of greatness by a poet, who owed less to the native fire of imagination, passion and dark superstition, and more to literary culture and artistic polish. We wish we were able to transfer to our pages some of the many admirable touches of criticism which are scattered through Professor PLUMPTRE'S essay—such as that, for instance, in which he refers to the influence on the romance and imagination of the Greeks which the adventurous voyages of discovery in far and strange countries had exercised, and *apro os* to the story of the wanderings of Io in *Prometheus* and draws an analogy between the feelings of wonder and awe with which legends such as those related by HERODOTUS were regarded, and the same feelings in a later day and other circumstances." "What the Spanish Main, and El Dorado, and the 'still vexed Bermoothes,' and Prester John were to the Elizabethan dramatist, that the one-eyed Arimaspi, and the long-lived, happy Hyperborei, and the Gorgons and the Cyclops were to the dramatic poets of Athens." Neither can we attempt to analyze his subtle and yet profound dissertation on the theology of ÆSCHYLOS, in which he applies himself to the question, "What did ÆSCHYLOS believe as to the will of God, the government of the universe and the destinies of mankind?" and justifies beyond question the inclusion of such a question within the province of true criticism. The justification is evidently in answer to the theories of a certain school of critics, but when we consider that the myth of *Prometheus* as accepted and developed by ÆSCHYLOS, is "as all thinkers have felt, the noblest of the 'unconscious prophecies of heathenism,' and among the profoundest anticipations of an eternal truth," we scarcely see its necessity. Certainly we rejoice that Professor PLUMPTRE was not deterred by the arguments of the school of critics to which he refers from entering upon this most deeply interesting branch of his subject.

It is not our present intention to enter into any detailed examination of the translations which Professor PLUMPTRE has prefaced with so admirable an essay, or to do more than indicate their general characteristics. We have already mentioned that he has discarded rhyme, and in the Choral Odes, has adopted such irregular metres as seemed in his judgment most fitted to express the fierce passion, wild lamentation, boding superstition, and mysterious horror so widely diffused through them, and made vocal with such marvelous power in the rugged rhythm of the original. They are, of course, the *crux* of every translator, both as scholar and poet, and it is in them, as it seems to us, that Professor PLUMPTRE has achieved his most signal success, rather than in the less impassioned passages—although even in most conversational dialogues he has shown rare skill in preserving the dramatic individuality of each character by paraphrasing their respective peculiarities of style and diction. As might be anticipated, the Oresteian trilogy and *Prometheus* have naturally exercised a paramount fascination upon the translator's mind and imagination, and it is on them that he has evidently centered his utmost zeal and care rather than upon the *Seven Against Thebes*, or the *Persians*, in which historic events, and more purely human dramatic action, take the place of religious mysteries and supernatural influence over the affairs of men. But whether it is the wailings of *Cassandra*, the ravings of *Orestes* under the torments inflicted by the Furies, or the exquisite natural imagery in the Odes in *Prometheus*, or the battle pieces of the *Seven Against Thebes*, that he reproduces, he is always faithful, always a poet, graceful, nervous or rugged in diction as the occasion requires, always felicitous in paraphrase where paraphrase is unavoidable, and always earnest in his single-minded desire to place his author before English readers as he really is, rather than to exhibit his own skill or display his own individuality.

## THE COMING CENSUS.

### Value of Census Statistics—Deficiency in the Government—Necessity to Determine Residence—Census of 1870—Its Result in the East, West and South—Growth of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 26, 1869.

The Census Committee of Congress have had many and arduous sessions at Washington since the adjournment of Congress, and they have very properly asked for information from those who were competent to give it. Such gentlemen as Dr. SNOW, of Rhode Island; Dr. HOUGHTON, of New-York; Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. YOUNG, and others, who understood the complications, relations of statistics, and the extreme difficulty of getting them accurately, are proper persons to consult. Enumerating the people and their ages is not the tenth part of the census work, nor is it the most difficult or the most important. We must enumerate the people decennially in order to comply with the terms of the Constitution; but the most difficult, and in some respects the most important part of statistics obtained by the Census are those relating to the industry and resources of the country. Political economy has always failed of exact results, for want of ascertaining the exact increments for given spaces of time, of the production, consumption, increased wealth and development of a country. These are the problems of statistics, and the importance of the results is so great that statistics is now raised to the level and value of an exact science. Why should a nation be involved in myths and confusions as to its most important elements when all mystery, confusion and doubt may be cleared away and everything exactly proven by a proper system of statistics? But our Government neither has, nor has had, such a system; and it may be long before it will have; because there are but few minds who understand the value or the nature of statistics, while the multitude of men really dislike and don't want to hear of them, because, like Paul's Epistles, they contain some things hard to understand, although these things are of inestimable value and importance. If I attempt now to show or illustrate certain great and invaluable facts by statements in the TIMES of half a dozen lines of figures, I shall probably lose half my readers for that article, and the other half will think that they have earned their information hardly by being compelled to read the figures. When the metaphysicians attempt to enlighten my ignorance on the transcendent problems of the human mind, I know that they are attempting to enlighten me by what they don't understand themselves. But I acknowledge the value of the instruction, because it involves a useful exercise of my intellectual faculties. I don't underrate such exercise; but, beyond all doubt, the growth and happiness of human society is involved in the evolution and production of its elements. These are ascertained by statistics, and the more true civilization advances the more statistics will advance as a science, and be valued as practical and useful.

Nothing more astonished me in the war, than the ignorance of statesmen and Generals on the resources, elements and even geography of the country. A thorough acquaintance with the country—such statistics, maps and treatises as ought to have been in the Departments of the Government—would have reduced the time and expense of the war to half of what they were. Statesmen are like the rest of mankind, divided into two classes—those who know, and those who only imagine. Unfortunately, ours have been largely of the latter class. But to the present business. One point, even in the enumeration of the people, is of great importance. This is, that an exact unit or test of residence shall be established. Without this the census will be greatly defective. You want to know exactly who are in the City of New-York. It is plain that you cannot do this by taking different days, or hours. You must fix one day and one hour at which the locality of each individual is to be determined. It is plain, also, that you must take one test, whatever it may be, to determine what is residence. The census is not taken to determine citizenship or suffrage, but it is taken to determine where and how many are the people of this nation. There is A. B., you say, belongs to New-York, but he is in Florida the day you take the census, and must be enumerated in Florida. But what shall be the test of residence? Really, it is the place where the person sleeps; but others say where he eats; others where he works; and others where he does business. But, in either case, there must be one test, and that test applied in one day, and one hour, or your census will be totally defective. I presume the Census Committee will make this matter right. But how will the census of 1870 compare with that of 1860? But little different in proportion or in direction of growth from what it has been during half a century. Statistics have proved that the elements of growth move on with great uniformity. The growth of this country, in the development of all its principal elements, is wonderfully uniform. The growth of population for half a century has varied but slightly from thirty-five per cent. decennially. But there is one thing quite remarkable in the growth of elements. Production has increased more rapidly than population. Hence the growth of wealth, which is nearly equivalent in ratio to the difference between the ratios of production and population. But let us see, now, what is likely to be the result in regard to population.

Since 1860 we have had one disturbing element—the war. But I do not believe (as I have said in the TIMES) that the interruption to the progress of the country made by the war was more than a small fraction. The immigration since 1860 has been about 2,000,000, and the natural growth of population was but little obstructed. A large number of those who died during the war would have died at home. The natural growth of numbers is about twenty-five per cent. decennially, and the growth by immigration from 1850 to 1860 was about ten per cent.; but the growth by immigration is falling off, *pro rata*, and the growth from 1860 to 1870 will not exceed seven per cent. I think, therefore, that the growth of population from 1860 to 1870 will not exceed thirty-two per cent., which will give 42,110,000. Suppose this too much and we call it 41,500,000, how will they be divided? In classes and in sections nearly as follows:

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| Whites | 36,700,000 |
| Colored | 4,800,000 |
| Native born | 35,000,000 |
| Foreign born | 6,500,000 |
| Eastern and Middle States | 13,000,000 |
| Late Confederate States | 12,370,000 |
| Western and Pacific States | 16,130,000 |

The population of the new Western States increases so fast that it is very difficult to ascertain it exactly; but the census, if accurately taken, will show marvels of growth there. The old Northwestern Territory, which embraces the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, will probably show under the census nine millions of people! This is a growth in numbers, wealth and productiveness which has no parallel in the history of the world. The States on the west bank of the Mississippi, viz.: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, will probably grow at an equally rapid rate. These States had in the census of 1860, in round numbers, 2,160,000 people. They will have in the census of 1870 about 3,500,000. Their growth hereafter will be greater than it has. The great Valleys of the Missouri, the Kansas, the Nebraska and the Minnesota, offer the greatest temptations to farmers; while inexhaustible mines of iron, coal and lead furnish the elements of manufactures. A glance at the above table will show that this country cannot be governed by foreigners or by Roman Catholics. They are already beginning to form a less ratio of importance in the country than they have had. The German is antagonistic to the Irish; the negro is unlike both, and the Chinese, if he come, will be unlike either. In fine, the very freedom and charity which thus make this country an asylum for all nations, make it perfectly certain that they can never unite, in either politics or religion, against the Americanism of the nation. With all the immigration we have had for half a century, we are still the most homogeneous nation on earth. Thirty-five millions of people in this country are native-born and substantially of the same religion. The mass of Roman Catholics are foreigners, and their religion is foreign to the spirit and institutions of the country. If they would only recognize this fact, and conform more to American ideas, it would be much wiser than these attempts to impose on the country the ideas of the Middle Ages. The Catholics have, however, (to their credit,) become much more enlightened than in Europe, and time will make them more so. Demagogues are mistaken when they court the Catholic element, and they will soon find it out. The census of 1870 will open the eyes of many courtiers of popular opinion.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

### Important Action of the Town Authorities—They Formally Release all Claim to Mr. Harvey's $25,000 Deposit Money.

The town authorities of Hempstead are determined to secure the right of Mr. A. T. STEWART to the Hempstead Plains purchase, notwithstanding the efforts of this competitor, Mr. CHARLES T. HARVEY, to prevent a conveyance of the same. As the counsel of Mr. HARVEY have petitioned the Queens County Circuit Court to hear argument in relation to the legality of the votes cast at the late election in favor of Mr. STEWART'S proposition, Judge ARMSTRONG, counsel for the town, and District-Attorney of Queens County, is determined that the matter shall be argued at that time, and that no vexatious delay or protracted lawsuit shall result from Mr. HARVEY'S action. Judge HILTON, Mr. STEWART'S counsel, will assist Judge ARMSTRONG in bringing the question to a final determination; so that the result of the litigation will be to fix the legal *imprimatur* of the Supreme Court on the transfer of the Plains, and so far as Mr. STEWART'S title is concerned, to "make assurance doubly sure."

The people of Hempstead are deeply incensed at the course Mr. HARVEY has seen fit to pursue, and threaten vengeance against him for it. One gentleman, who officiated as Mr. HARVEY'S agent at the late town election, was made the object of their objurgations after it became known that HARVEY had begun a litigation, and that he was endeavoring to prevent a conveyance of the lands. It was not until the agent in question had given a solemn assurance that he was in no way connected with the litigation; that he never advised it—in fact, that he knew nothing of it—that he was allowed to remain in peace. As showing how little the Hempstead authorities care for Mr. HARVEY'S threats to prevent a conveyance of the lands to Mr. STEWART, it may be stated that, yesterday morning, Hon. CARMAN CORNELIUS, Supervisor, J. MERWIN OLDRIN, Town Clerk of Hempstead, and Judge ARMSTRONG, counsel for the town authorities, called at the office of the United States Trust Company in this City, and formally relinquished any claim, right or title the town of Hempstead may at any time have had in the sum of $25,000 deposited with that Company by Mr. HARVEY as an earnest of his desire to become the purchaser of the Plains, alleging at the same time that they were carrying out the express wish of their constituents—the freeholders of Hempstead—in declaring that Mr. A. T. STEWART was the legal and rightful purchaser of those lands. It is hardly to be supposed that in the face of these indices of disapproval of Mr. HARVEY'S course, that gentleman will insist on pushing the issue before the Courts. As yet, however, he has given no evidence of receding from the position he has taken in this respect. Judge HILTON, Mr. JENNINGS, HARVEY'S agent, and Mr. HARVEY'S counsel were present when the formal release of the deposit money was made.

## LABOR MOVEMENTS.

### Proposed Strike of the German Tailors—A Meeting to be Held This Morning.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Central Committee of the German Tailors' Union, composed of those who are employed in the shop department, has completed its preparations for a general strike. They have issued a call calling upon the tailors residing in the vicinity to assemble at their respective headquarters at 7 o'clock this morning, and thence proceed to the general headquarters, at No. 42 Avenue A, where the tailors residing in the City will assemble at 8 o'clock this morning. The price lists, previously prepared, will then be simultaneously submitted to the employers, and in case they refuse the advance demanded, work will be suspended at once. This tailors' organization is composed of ten unions, located in different parts of the City and vicinity. An advance of about forty per cent. will be demanded.

The German Central Workingmen's Union, which originated from the late German Workingmen's Festival, is steadily progressing, and is already composed of two dozen workingmen's and artizans' organizations, which are each represented by five delegates. The headquarters of the organization is the Steuben House, and at the last meeting the discussion in reference to the constitution was continued, and arrangements were made to have each Society represented at the approaching National Labor Convention in Philadelphia.

The Newark tailors employed in the "shop department" have determined to join the tailors of New-York and vicinity. The custom tailors and clothing cutters' organizations intend to aid the men in their strike, who are confident that they will succeed in enforcing the advance so as to increase the rate of wages to the standard price of three years ago.

The General German Workingmen who meet regularly at the Tenth Ward Hotel, discussing topics concerning the condition of the workingmen, and measures of reform, have elected a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention in the person of SIEGFRIED MEYER. The German artisans and workingmen residing in Union Hill held a meeting and formed a temporary organization which is to be completed at the next meeting on Saturday.

## THE TURF.

### Trotting on the Fashion Course, Long Island.

The two trots announced to come off yesterday afternoon over this Course, did not take place, a heavy rain-storm prevailing about the time of starting, and rendering the Course so heavy that a postponement was indispensable.

To-day the great trot between *Lady Thorn* and *Goldsmith Maid* for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, comes off on the Union Course, Long Island. This is a *bona fide* trial of speed; the veteran owner of *Lady Thorn* not being willing to resign, without a struggle, the sovereignty of the trotting turf, which his great mare so long held and so worthily won. The match in question was made last Friday on the Fashion Course; Mr. JACKMAN, the owner of *Goldsmith Maid*, elated by his mare's victory over *American Girl* at Philadelphia, having expressed his belief that she could beat any horse or mare in the world in a race of mile heats in harness. The owner of *Lady Thorn*, Mr. JAMES D. MCMANN, took exception to this, and offered to match the big bay mare against her for $1,000, mile heats, in harness—a proposition at once agreed to by Mr. JACKMAN. Should the weather be propitious, there will be a large assemblage to view the contest, and rumor has it that the President purposes running up from Long Branch unattended, and becoming a quiet and unostentatious spectator of the race. The cars leave the Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries every five minutes for the Course, the race being set for 3 o'clock P. M.

### Suicide in Central Park.

On Monday evening last an unknown man committed suicide in the Central Park by blowing his brains out with a pistol. When discovered by the Central Park Police the body, which was still warm, was lying on the back in one of the most secluded walks in the Park, and close beside it was an old-fashioned single-barreled pistol, the stock having been blown to pieces by the explosion of the weapon. The skull of the deceased was terribly shattered, and the walk was sprinkled with blood and brain matter. The deceased was apparently a German, about 37 years of age, had dark hair and eyes and smooth-shaven face. He was neatly attired in a black alpaca coat, black cloth vest, gray pants, blue socks and gaiters, white shirt and Kossuth hat. The remains of the unknown were removed to the Morgue, where, after a photograph of the features had been taken, they were exposed for identification. An inquest in the case will be held by Coroner ROLLINS.

## THE FIRST WARD MURDER.

### Fourth Day's Proceedings in the Trial of Policeman Matthew Campbell—Mr. Holmes' Opening—Testimony for the Defence.

The spacious Court-room of the Oyer and Terminer was filled yesterday morning long before the hour for opening the Court arrived. Aside from the numerous witnesses and the immediate friends and relatives of the respective parties, it was quite apparent that there was a great number of interested spectators from the First Ward of this City. Owing to the stringent orders given by Mr. Justice CARDOZO, and the vigilance of the officers in attendance, the very best of order and decorum was preserved throughout the protracted session, although the thermometer marked up in the nineties, and the interest in the proceedings was so great that at times it seemed just ready to make itself heard and felt.

After waiting a short time for the arrival of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, one of the counsel for the defence, who had been unavoidably detained, Mr. ROBT. D. HOLMES opened the case in behalf of the prisoner. He said it was a matter for congratulation that twelve so intelligent gentlemen had been found to sit in the jury box. The law they must take from the Judge presiding. If the Judge erred in giving the law to the jury, there was a higher tribunal which would review those questions of law. The jurors, however, are the sole judges of the facts, and from them there is no appeal. It had been said by the learned District-Attorney that the prisoner at the bar was a minister of the law; on the night of the homicide he was the sole representative of the law. It had been said that he was in no higher position on that night than any common citizen. This was not so. Counsel referred to the Astor-place riots to show that policemen and the military stood in a different position from a private citizen. On that night of the 3d of July inst. the prisoner at the bar stood in the relation of a protector and conservator of the public peace. Counsel referred to the condition of things in the different wards of the City. The Twenty-seventh Precinct, where this homicide occurred, comprises a large portion of the First Ward. There is no ward in the City more dangerous than this. Counsel had recently been informed that in the Twenty-seventh Precinct there are but three dwellings which are not tenement-houses. We see there every kind of vice except the more fashionable kinds of gambling. The lost women are there in swarms to seduce the sailor and to urge him to part with his hard earnings. The Fourth and Sixth Wards perhaps are in some respects equally filled with vagabonds and criminals. Two juries have already passed unfavorably upon the case of the prisoner at the bar. First, the Coroner's jury, who heard the evidence soon after the decease of Mr. LONG, and, secondly, the Grand Jury of the county have found a bill of indictment. Eight witnesses have been examined on the part of the prosecution. They were put upon the stand for the purpose of telling the jury how the homicide was committed. Where is young LONG, the person who must know all about the transaction? He knows more about it than any other human being alive except, perhaps, the prisoner. Why is he not here? It may be asked why we don't subpœna him, inasmuch as we know he is in the City, though not in Court. Gentlemen, it is one of the first principles in our profession, never to call a hostile witness. Counsel then went into an analysis of the testimony as given by the several witnesses produced by the prosecution, and criticised severely the witness Fitzpatrick, who, he said, was a politician, holding an official position in Washington Market. The contradictions of the witnesses are of so grave a nature that it is really impossible to reconcile them. And yet, gentleman, you wish to know how it occurred; the community wishes to know; the community have a right to know. One of the witnesses has testified that the prisoner took deliberate aim at the heart or the liver of the deceased. In order to test his anatomical knowledge counsel had asked the witness on cross-examination where, in what part of the body, the heart and liver are located, and the witness pointed to the lower part of the abdomen and said, "Here are the heart and the liver." Counsel said he would show by witnesses for the defence that just before he fired at LONG he was struck by a stone or brickbat on the upper part of his spine. Violence was used not only toward the prisoner, but to other officers before the fatal shots were fired. The defence, counsel said, stood upon the ground of justifiable homicide, and upon that ground alone. By a recent act of the Legislature, a person charged with crime, from the highest to the lowest, may go upon the stand and testify in his own behalf. Our lawmaking power should now go just one step further, and authorize a wife to testify in behalf of a husband and a husband for a wife, and thus enable a jury to obtain all the light which it is possible to throw upon any transaction in which a misdemeanor or felony are alleged to have been committed. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of July 3 the prisoner heard the screams of a woman in West-street, near Carlisle. He went to her, found her prostrate, and surrounded by a gang of boys and young men, among whom was young LONG, a youth of between 18 and 19 years of age. West-street, at that time of night, was nearly deserted, but around the prostrate form of the woman these vile youths were gathered, for what purpose it is not necessary to say. That their motives were not pure, was quite apparent to the officer who is here charged with homicide. He saw young LONG strike the woman, and thereupon took him into custody. We shall show you that while the prisoner had the youngster, taking him to the Station-house, old Mr. LONG, the deceased, came up, and with his left hand seized him by his collar and cravat, and his right hand hold of his coat collar, and demanded that the young man should be released. Now, LONG the elder had no right to make this demand. The deceased was a very powerful man; all the witnesses concur in saying that. The officer was peacefully and quietly performing his duty when he was assaulted. It was in one of the worst districts of the City. Three offences were committed that night, so far as this policeman was concerned. First, there was the assault upon the woman; second, the rescuing of his prisoner; and, third, the violent and continued assault that was made upon him and his brother officers by that lawless gang of the First Ward. If the prosecution had rested upon the testimony of NUGENT alone, it would have stood better before the jury than it does now, with NUGENT and all the other witnesses. The uniformly quiet and peaceable character of the prisoner was another element upon which the defence relied.

*Herman Smith* was the first witness called for the defence by Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel: I reside at No. 112 Greenwich-street, corner of Carlisle; I keep a retail grocery store there; on the night in question I was standing before my door; a little boy came running up Greenwich-street; looked down to the corner of Rector-street, and saw a great crowd of people; heard many loud voices; saw an officer coming out of this crowd having in his custody a young man; he was coming along on the west side of Greenwich-street; when the policeman was near my door, I heard some stones from the direction of Rector-street; the stones flew between me and the policeman; Carlisle is a narrow street, about thirty feet wide; up to that time I had seen only one policeman; the crowd was fifty or sixty feet below at that time; soon after another policeman came up and rapped opposite my door; he gave three raps; after that I heard two shots fired; the noise of people's voices was continued all the time; the stones that were thrown were as large as my fist, I should think; there were at least one hundred persons in the crowd, as near as I can judge.

*Cross-examined by the District-Attorney*—The officer and the boy were alone, though there were some persons following at a distance; the crowd went up to the front of No. 118 Greenwich-street; the man whom I saw coming up the street was leading a little girl; can't say how long this was after the policeman came along with the young man; when the officer rapped in front of my door I should think there were at least a hundred persons up in front of No. 118; the stones were thrown immediately after the officer went along with the boy, and before the other officer rapped; the stones seemed to come from the east side of Greenwich-street; it may have been two or three minutes after I stepped into my store before I heard the first shot fired; I merely stood on the door-sill; I did not go into the store; the whole thing did not probably occupy more than five or six minutes.

*John Warrenburger*, sworn and examined by Mr. Vanderpoel for the defence testified: I live at No. 118 Greenwich-street; keep a clothing-house there; it is the third door north of Carlisle-street; heard an officer rap there, and a crowd gathered around; heard two shots fired; about a minute elapsed between the first and second shots; I saw one policeman when I went out; there were about one hundred people there when I went out after the second shot was fired; the greatest crowd was opposite No. 120 Greenwich-street, which was next door to my place; there is a street lamp almost opposite No. 116 Greenwich-street; I heard a great amount of shouting, but I could not distinguish anything that was said.

*Cross-examined*—The first thing that attracted my attention was a rap upon the sidewalk; two or three minutes after I heard the officer's rap I heard the pistol shot; that was a very hot night; many people were sitting out on the stoops and there was considerable firing of crackers, it being the evening before the Fourth of July; the crowd which I saw consisted of men, women and children.

*John Lawrence*—I play a hand organ on the street and reside in Philadelphia; I have been here about six weeks, and during that time I have stopped at the Caledonia Hotel in West-street; on the night of July 3, my attention was attracted by an officer having in charge a young man in West-street; I heard a young girl say her brother was getting killed; a great crowd began to gather and some of them were throwing bricks or stones; saw one brick strike a policeman in the back of the neck; a large stout man ran up to a policeman at the corner of Greenwich and Carlisle streets and asked him what he had arrested his son for; the officer said, "None of your business, you will find out at the Station-house;" the strong man then seized the policeman by the collar; soon after I heard a pistol shot; there were at least seventy-five persons in the crowd at that time; they were men, women and children; I heard a policeman's rap; the crowd moved quite slowly, so much so, that I, although a cripple, was able to keep up with it; there was a vast amount of vulgar and profane language used by numerous persons in the crowd.

On cross-examination this witness said he could not tell positively what time in the evening the affray occurred; there was a large crowd around the policeman at the time the large man took hold of him; the policeman's coat sleeve was torn; I would not think it was more than a minute between the first and second shots; I did not see the man fall down after the shots were fired; there was a second policeman there when the shots were fired; just before the first shot was fired, the second policeman was three or four feet away from the first policeman; I did not see any third policeman; there were two policemen there when the man put his hand on the shoulder of one of them; the crowd rushed up as soon as the coat was torn, and I could not see what took place after that.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, Mr. R. D. HOLMES, one of the counsel for the prisoner, said there was some difference of opinion between himself and his associates as to the order in which the testimony should be introduced. He, the speaker, was in favor of introducing it in its chronological order.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, another of the counsel for Mr. CAMPBELL, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the admirable way in which Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, who had taken the evidence under his control, was managing that part of the case. He hoped Mr. VANDERPOEL would be allowed to continue the examination of witnesses as he had begun.

Judge CARDOZO suggested that although it lacked half an hour of the time for adjournment, the business of the trial might be facilitated by adjourning then, and thus give counsel an opportunity to consult together as to the order in which the further testimony should be introduced.

Mr. SPENCER was anxious to get through with the trial as soon as possible with due regard to the magnitude of the case. Some of his family were very ill, and it was of the utmost importance to him personally that the trial proceed with all convenient speed.

Judge CARDOZO reminded counsel that his suggestion was made for their convenience, and not his. He was willing to sit longer, and he presumed the counsel for the people were willing to proceed. District-Attorney GARVIN manifested his readiness to continue, but, after some further unimportant discussion, the Court adjourned until this morning. Before adjourning Judge CARDOZO said he must caution the jury, as he had previously done, about listening to any conversation on the subject of this trial, and if any person or persons approached them in regard to it, it was their duty to report the fact to the Court, with the name or names of the person or persons so offending.

## A CASE FOR THE COURTS.

### A Woman Said to be of Sound Mind Imprisoned in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

One of those cases of alleged oppression which arise from time to time in the proceedings of the Courts, and around which more or less mystery always clusters, has just been brought to light in the Court of Common Pleas of this City. Yesterday Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND appeared as counsel before Judge BRADY, and filed a petition on behalf of Mrs. ABIJAH W. COLVILL, an old lady of 72 years, who claims to be imprisoned in the Bloomingdale Asylum on a false certificate of insanity. The following are some of the facts, as set forth in the petition and otherwise developed in connection with the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. About four weeks ago the editor of the *Independent* received a letter from the lady in question, reciting the circumstances of her imprisonment, and asking him to call on Mr. TOWNSEND and induce him to look after her case. Subsequently Mr. TOWNSEND received two or three letters from Mrs. COLVILL, all of which, as the petition states, indicated her to be a person of perfectly sound mind, and which indication was still more fully confirmed by a subsequent personal interview at the Asylum.

For a few years past the old lady has been living alone in Hoboken, N. J., being supported by means furnished by her son, Mr. JOHN COLVILL, a merchant of this City, though she has not seen him for about twenty-eight years. About fourteen months ago Mrs. COLVILL was taken sick at the house where she resided, and being entirely alone the lady from whom she rented endeavored to find out from her the names of her friends or relations. She declined to give their names, and appeared to exhibit fear of them; but having learned the name of Mrs. COLVILL'S agent, a Mr. FLEMMING, of New-York, her landlady sent for him. He soon after called, bringing with him Miss AGNES COLVILL, of Newburg, a daughter of Mrs. COLVILL, who remained with her until she was removed to Bloomingdale. It was stated by the lady of the house that after the arrival of the daughter, she and her family found great difficulty in obtaining access to the old lady.

When Miss AGNES COLVILL had been there about a week, during which a colored woman had been hired to take charge of the old lady, a carriage was brought from New-York and the old lady removed, much against her will, accompanied by Mr. FLEMMING and her daughter ALICE. Parties who have visited the house of Mrs. COLVILL, in Hoboken, have found, on inquiry, that the neighbors considered her a quick, shrewd, business woman, and were surprised to learn that she had been immured in a lunatic asylum. From statements made on the application for the writ, it would appear that application for a certificate of insanity was first made to the doctor who attended Mrs. COLVILL in her illness, but he refused. Dr. JULIAN, now residing in Hoboken, was one of the signers of the certificate on which she was committed, and Dr. BENDEER, whose present residence is unknown, the other. Dr. JULIAN, on being questioned on the subject, stated that he had no recollection whatever of the matter; and a similar request for information to Justice WHITE, who signed the commitment, brought from him a statement that he had acted chiefly on the strength of Dr. JULIAN'S representations, he having no acquaintance with Dr. BENDEER. He was also aware, he said, that the law of New-Jersey required the signatures of two Magistrates to such a commitment, but nevertheless, each asylum has a right to regulate the matter for itself. It was stated that a gentleman connected with the *Independent* had taken a deep interest in the case from motives of charity, and that no effort would be spared to solve the mystery which now surrounds the case. Judge BRADY allowed the writ, directed to D. TILDEN BROWN, physician in charge of the Asylum, returnable on the 4th of August next.

### Additional Transfers of Policemen.

The Board of Police Commissioners held another meeting yesterday, and having made a large number of transfers of patrolmen from and to the different precincts, also ordered the following transfers, all to take effect on the 1st of August:

Sergeant Wm. B. Lowery, Fifteenth to Twentieth Precinct.

Sergeant John Fitzgerald, Twentieth to Thirtieth Precinct.

Sergeant Wm. Lowden, Thirtieth to Twenty-second Precinct.

Sergeant Myor Allen, Twenty-ninth Precinct to Second Precinct.

Sergeant John H. Polley, Twenty-second Precinct to Twentieth Precinct.

Sergeant Cassailear, Fiftieth Precinct to Forty-fourth Precinct.

Patrolman Joshua Hodgson, from the Third District Court to Twenty-third Precinct.

Patrolman Marcus Horblett, from Twenty-first Precinct to Third District Court.

Patrolman J. A. Fleming, from Fourth District Court to Twelfth Precinct.

### A Sharp Operation in Stocks—Forgery of Railroad Shares.

Some weeks ago a young man giving his name as GEORGE A. ABBOTT purchased at the office of HEATH & Co., brokers, at No. 15 Broad-street, two certificates of 100 shares each ($100 per share) of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, for the sum of $22,800. Yesterday ABBOTT called again at the office of HEATH & Co., and presenting what purported to be the identical shares which he had purchased so short a time previously, asked that they be at once disposed of, and the proceeds converted into United States Five-twenty coupon bonds. ABBOTT was so anxious to have the shares sold at once that one of the members of the firm became suspicious of the affair, and on making an examination of the shares, found them to be cleverly executed forgeries. It was subsequently ascertained that the genuine certificates had been presented at the office of the Rock Island, Chicago and Pacific Railroad Company in this City, redeemed and canceled. When ABBOTT made his appearance he was given in custody of Officer DOYLE, and on being arraigned before Alderman O'BRIEN, was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

### A. T. Stewart's Retail Store.

Mr. A. T. STEWART has purchased the two lots and buildings adjoining his retail store, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, one of which was formerly occupied by GOUPIL, and intends building thereon an extension to his present magnificent establishment. When this improvement is completed Mr. STEWART'S store will occupy the entire block, and will be the largest establishment of the kind in the country. The extension work is to be begun forthwith.

### The Fenian Fund Again.

Yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, in the Superior Court, Special Term, two motions were made by Mr. JAMES HENDERSON, counsel for Mr. BARR, the receiver. One motion was for an order to make the receiver a party defendant in the action, and directing that he be served with copies of papers in all proceedings in the case. There being no opposition to this motion either on the part of Mr. BELMONT or Mr. O'MAHONY, the order was entered accordingly.

The motion to punish Mr. LUCKE for contempt for paying a portion of the funds into the Supreme Court while a stay of proceedings was pending, was opposed by Mr. MCFARLAND, who filed affidavits disclaiming any intention on the part of Mr. LUCKE to knowingly or willfully disobey the order of the Court. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. Throughout the day, and for several days past, numerous calls by servant-girls and workingmen have been made on Judge MCCUNN in the hope that, as announced in the *Sun*, he was fully prepared to cash the Irish Republic bonds.

R. S. GUERNSEY, who was present in Court representing the bondholders, expressed his desire to coöperate in having the entire funds placed in the hands of Mr. BARR, deeming that thereby the interests of those he represents will be best protected.

### The Farmers' Club.

The session of the Club yesterday was rather thinly attended, probably on account of the busy season of the year and the hot weather. J. G. GEBHARD, of Schoharie, N. Y., forwarded a barrel of ground shale, which abounds largely in his locality, and which he employs as a substitute for gypsum. He has also used it with satisfactory results in killing and repelling noxious insects from growing plants and fruit trees. The supply was distributed in packages among those present. The principal constituents of this ground shale are carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, sulphate of aluminum, phosphate of lime, magnesia, sulphur, silex, and some other substances.

Dr. I. P. TRIMBLE brought to the Club a large green caterpillar, as large as a man's forefinger, and also the moth from which it originates, about which he gave a brief talk.

C. K. LANDIS, of Vineland, N. J., sent a box of plums entirely free from curculio stings, as the Vinelanders have bound themselves with an oath of determination to rid their town of the ravages of this little "Turk." Dr. TRIMBLE said the battle was fought by all the people acting simultaneously all over the town.

A long discussion was then had in regard to the qualities of the pie plant, whether the different parts of the plant are or are not poisonous, the result of which was, that the leaves are poisonous, but the pulp of the stems, when cooked, are not. Several letters were read from correspondents, in different States, extolling the excellences of the Tribune strawberry. J. C. MCVEAN, of Scottsville, sent a package—which he called yellow clover—which was thought to be trefoil, but was pronounced by others to be yellow clover. P. T. QUINN brought a few branches loaded with pears and made some remarks touching the thinning out of the fruit when the specimens appear in numerous clusters. Fruit growers, he said, should leave no more fruit on their trees than will all attain a maximum size. There is nothing gained by allowing too large a number of specimens to mature on one tree.

The Chairman stated that it was many years before he could screw up his determination to that point requisite to cut off a considerable proportion of any of his fruit. And yet he believed that it must be done, in order to get the heaviest crop of fine fruit.

Mr. H. E. TOWLE presented a knitting machine to the Club, and appeared on the stand to show its operation while knitting any style of garment, from undershirts to stockings. The machine is operated by turning a crank or with the foot, and its operations were highly approbated as a valuable labor-saving household device.

T. E. BURTIS, of Queens, Long Island, sent a package of a new seedling potato, which he calls the "Early Queen," which were distributed, and received as a superior variety.

JOHN HAROLD forwarded a box of soil representing the soil of Hempstead Plains. It was of a dark color, very fine and mellow, presenting the appearance of a superior garden soil. A. S. FULLER said he was sure that it is a good soil, as large quantities of it have been sold in this City for Peruvian guano. Dr. PECK stated that 10,000 acres of the land there are covered by just such soil as that, when not a stone can be found large enough to throw at a bird. The turf was made of a large growth of "foul meadow" grass of a fine quality. In many places the doctor stated that such soil is several feet in depth.

WM. M. DOTY, of No. 32 Cortlandt-street, exhibited an important device for pruning and cutting back canes of berry vines of any kind, and pruning grapevines, which has been described in a previous number of the TIMES.

Besides the foregoing subjects, there were several topics of minor importance introduced, and more or less random talk, which cannot be reported.

A motion was then made that at the close of the session the Club adjourn to meet again on the last Tuesday of August, which was carried.

SAVING THOROUGHBRED SEED.

The subject of saving good seed was then introduced by S. E. TODD, who said:

"In an old book, which has survived the downfall of kingdoms, the wreck of nations and the crash of worlds, whose precepts were penned by hands calloused with the industry of virtuous life, we find allusion made, by reliable authority, to sowing good seed, from which it seems to be safe to assume that ages ago tillers of the soil cherished some correct notions with regard to good seed, in order to be able to produce a satisfactory crop. In still another book of ancient origin, which contains an interesting chapter written in the Latin language, on various agricultural topics, we find the following suggestions, which, when rendered into our language, read thus:

> "Some steep their seed, and some in caldrons boil,
> With vig'rous nitre, and with lees of oil,
> O'er gentle fires, the exub'rant juice to drain,
> And swell the flatt'ring husks with fruitful grain.
> Yet, the success is not for years assured,
> Though chosen is the seed, and fully cured,
> Unless the peasant with his annual pain,
> Renews his choice, and culls the largest grain."

Everything in the vegetable kingdom, as well as in the animal, from the most delicate flowers to the stately monarchs of the forest, is controled and regulated by laws that are as unalterable as the grand laws which control the rolling spheres. Seeds germinate, plants spring into life, trees and vines bend beneath an abundance of luscious fruit, and the broad fields are crowned with a golden harvest, all in conformity to established laws that are as reliable as the vicissitudes of the seasons and the changes of the year. One must be for ever annihilated and go out of the Creator's universe, if he would dwell where everything around him is not controled by a wise and good law. And it is the business of the tiller of the soil to investigate the phenomena round about him and to make himself familiar with the intricate operations of the numerous laws by which sustenance is provided for the human family, for the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. As the husbandman becomes more and more familiar with the operations of the laws that affect the growth and perfect development of the products of the field, and as he learns to conduct his operations in accordance with those laws, he finds the labor of his hands more bountifully rewarded. On the contrary, as he blunders along through life without really knowing whether his efforts harmonize with the grand laws with which he has to do, he meets with irreparable losses and sore disappointments. And all these discouragements arise from this one fact—a want of a correct understanding of the laws of the vegetable kingdom.

On many of the best wheat-producing farms of our country the soil yields only a light crop of grain where the product might be fifty bushels of fine wheat per acre with the same expense of cultivation and harvesting, were the operations of the tiller of the soil all conducted in accordance with the laws of the vegetable kingdom. Let us dwell on a single thought touching the seed. It is utterly impossible to reap a bountiful crop—even when the soil is all right—if the seed is not perfect or thoroughbred. It is quite as proper to speak of thoroughbred seed of any kind, as to allude to thoroughbred animals, as the highest degree of perfectibility is attained, in either case, by conducting the operations incident to propagation in strict conformity to establish laws. We have what are termed thoroughbred horses, thoroughbred meat cattle, sheep and swine, whose ancestry can be traced back from dam to sire, or from sire to sire, for a long term of years; and every individual in the long lineage will be characterized for that peculiar quality of transmitting to his offspring, with satisfactory certainty, those points of excellence which represent that peculiar breed. So, for example, when a farmer has a variety of Indian corn which produces, from year to year, ears and kernels of a uniform size and color, and among which not a single red ear, blue ear or an ear bearing mixed grain can be found, for many successive seasons, he has a variety of thoroughbred corn, the seed of which will yield a crop in abundance, just in proportion to the condition of the soil, making due allowance for a yield within the prescribed laws of limitation. And the same is true of wheat, oats, rye and barley. If a farmer would raise forty or fifty bushels of fine wheat per acre, one hundred of oats, eighty of barley and sixty of rye, where now the yield is by no means satisfactory, the first important step will be to secure thoroughbred seed. But a supply of such seed cannot be obtained in a single season. The labor and careful cultivation requisite to the production of a variety of wheat that will yield a bountiful crop of plump grain, all true to its kind, will be found nearly equal to the production of a new and valuable breed of domestic animals. But improvement in seed grain of all kinds is a subject of transcendent importance to every tiller of the soil. And there will be no more favorable opportunity to commence during all the year, in this latitude, than the present harvest. When we go into a field of golden grain, nearly ready for the harvesters, we can usually see that Dame Nature has already commenced improvements in the seed for the future crop. There seems to be a concentration of the energies of certain plants to develop a more perfect variety. Instead of deterioration, Nature's efforts always tend to more complete development. There is an ear of wheat, for example, or of barley, or rye, or a panicle of oats, each of which is earlier, larger, plumper and fairer than the ears all around it. If allowed to grow until the crop is fully ripe these seed-heads will be dead ripe, and in some instances will have fallen to the ground. The largest and best kernels of those heads have been developed by an effort of Nature with a direct reference to the production of a thoroughbred variety of grain; and if those ears be gathered with care, and the seed planted in a congenial soil, and all bastard heads be culled out for a few seasons, and an effort be made to establish a variety of grain with unusually large heads and plump kernels, possessing the important characteristic of great prolificacy, the efforts of the tiller of the soil will be so consonant with the laws of the vegetable kingdom that he will have the satisfaction of seeing not only two ears of fine grain appearing, where now only one is produced, but they will be much larger, heavier and far better in every respect, than the miserably inferior seed that is relied upon for the crops of our country. American farmers lack faith in this production of thoroughbred seed of any kind. Therefore, they continue to plow and sow, reap and mow in that same old channel where their fathers trod, when with a little care in raising better seed their crops of all kinds might be doubled. A few thoroughbred varieties of wheat might be made to work as great changes in the production of cereal grain throughout the grain-producing districts of our country as have been wrought by the introduction of thoroughbred Durham stock. But our farmers have not availed themselves of one-half the advantages which might have been derived from the introduction of such thoroughbred stock among our herds. And the same is true of all kinds of grain. If a choice variety of wheat or of oats be introduced, the system of management is so perfunctory that in less than four years the variety will have lost its identity simply because proper efforts were not made every season to maintain the purity of the thoroughbred variety. Where is the prolific variety of the pedigree wheat, the ears of which were uniformly six inches in length, and all of a proportionate size, which would yield forty or fifty bushels of beautiful grain per acre? What has become of the excellent Treadwell wheat, a thoroughbred variety? Where are a long list of other thoroughbred varieties of golden grain that used to roll out forty and fifty bushels per acre? Why, by slip-shod management of the seed—by not putting forth proper efforts every season to maintain the original purity of the thoroughbred variety—they have been run out. Now, then, in order to get back to the same standpoint in the improvement of grain that was once occupied, farmers must make themselves familiar with the laws of the vegetable kingdom, and produce new and thoroughbred varieties of such grain and other seed as they desire to cultivate, and then study the requirements of the growing plants as to the conditions of soil. And when the efforts of the intelligent husbandman are brought to harmonize in every particular with those laws that control the development of the products of the field, he may rely on the production of a bountiful crop with the same assurance that he now waits for the opening of the growing season.

The Club then adjourned.

### Death of a Centenarian.

ROSE WHALEN, yesterday, died in the rear house No. 239 Sullivan-street, at the advanced age of 103 years. She was born in County Athlone, Ireland, in the year 1766, and resided in the place of her nativity until about the year 1826, when, having reached the age of 60 years, but being then apparently, and, as it proved, in reality in the very prime of life, she emigrated to the United States with her children and settled in New-York, where she has ever since resided. The family belonged to the laboring class, and the aged mother had none of the luxuries and very few of the comforts of civilized life. But she lived on and on, surviving children and grandchildren, until at last but two daughters of all her kith were left, and with these, about four years ago, after numerous wanderings hither and thither about the great City which grew in size and opulence while she and hers became more and more pressed for the means of life, she began to live on that attic floor of a rear tenement-house, which was the most squalid, and it was the last of her earthly home.

But even in this wretchedness she retained her physical powers in a marvelous degree, and up to a week ago could walk unaided up and down the narrow stairs and out in the crowded street. She could even do some little of the little housework required in her simple home, but all that she did was done mechanically. Her memory was gone, and the child of three years was as capable mentally as she. At last when her physical had long outlasted her mental organization, as often happens in such cases, she sank suddenly and without apparent cause into her last sleep. Her relatives imagine that her demise was hastened by a slight fall some days since. No physician having been in attendance an inquest was necessary, and Coroner ROLLINS was accordingly notified.

### Central Park—The Wednesday Concerts.

The prevalence of the "heated term," causes the Park to be visited by nearly every one that can spare an hour or two for a stroll through that delightful resort. The "Springs," particularly are visited by hundreds of invalids, who are being greatly benefited by partaking of the health-giving mineral waters, which are bountifully supplied here. The Commissioners, in view of the fact that these springs are now a chief source of attraction, have decided on giving instrumental concerts in their immediate vicinity every Wednesday afternoon during the hot season, when the weather permits. The second of this series will be given at 5 P. M. today, at the north end of the Green. The following is the programme:

PART I.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. March, "Central Park" | Thomas |
| 2. Overture, "Stradella" | Flotow |
| 3. Polka Mazourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" | Strauss |
| 4. Duet, "I would that my love" | Mendelssohn |
| 5. Fackeltanz, No. 3 in B | Meyerbeer |

PART II.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" | Nicolai |
| 7. Polka, "Samiel" | Stasny |
| 8. Fantasie, "Ernani" | Verdi |
| 9. Waltz, "An der schoenen blauen Donau" | Strauss |
| 10. Galop, "Hit and Miss" | Herve |

### Coroners' Cases.

WM. SHIELDS, an Irish laborer, 50 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries accidentally received several days ago in jumping from a gravel train while at work on the new railroad running from Mann's Station to Snug Harbor, L. I. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest.

GEO. WEIMER, aged 13, who was run over on the 17th ult. by a railroad car at the corner of Pitt and Houston streets, died yesterday at his parents' residence, No. 227 Stanton-street, from the effects of the injuries received. An inquest will be held by Coroner ROLLINS.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M.*

*Reserved Cases.*

Nos.
48—Parker vs. Rich.
53—People ex rel. Lansing vs. Metropolitan Excise Board.
54—House of Good Shepherd vs. Same.

Nos.
55—In re Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
188—Hughes vs. Cohen.
201—Girard vs. Posnanovich.
207—Same vs. Same.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 27.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Liedenbach *vs.* Liedenbach; report of referee confirmed.

De Lara *vs.* De Lara; attachment ordered.

Hobbs *vs.* Losee et al.; motion granted without costs on defendant stipulating not to sue by reason of the attachment.

Bostwick *vs.* Wildey; motion denied.

Gilman et al. *vs.* Secendorf et al.; defendant may serve answers in ten days, on the payment of $10 costs and stipulating to refer if plaintiff so elect.

Lenihan *vs.* McKinley; motion granted.

Harris *vs.* Walroth; motion denied.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

PATENT FOR BAKING POWDER.

*The Rumford Chemical Works* vs. *John E. Sauer.*—This was a suit in equity to prevent the infringement of a patent granted to the plaintiffs as assignees of Eben N. Horsford, for an "improvement in pulverulent acid, for use in the preparation of soda powders, farinaceous food and for other purposes." The original patent was granted to Horsford on April 22, 1856. It was reissued to the plaintiffs on May 7, 1867, and again on June 9, 1868. The patentee, after describing the process by which he made a pulverulent phosphoric acid, made four claims, as follows: 1. I claim as a new manufacture the above described pulverulent phosphoric acid. 2. I claim the manufacture of the above described pulverulent phosphoric acid, so that it may be applied in the manner and for the purposes described. 3. I claim the mixing, in the preparation of farinaceous food, with flour, of a powder or powders, such as described, consisting of ingredients, of which phosphoric acid, or acid phosphates and alkaline carbonates, are the active agents for the purpose of liberating carbonic acid, as described, when subjected to moisture or heat, or both. 4. The use of phosphoric acid, or acid phosphates, when employed with alkaline carbonates as a substitute for ferment or leaven in the preparation of farinaceous food." The infringement alleged was the making and selling of pulverulent acid by the defendant. The defendant admitted that he had made and sold a baking powder under a patent granted to him on Feb. 19, 1867, and he set up as a defence that Horsford was not the original inventor of anything which he (the defendant) had sold, and that he had not infringed the plaintiff's patent. He undertook to prove that an acid phosphate, possessing all the properties of the acid phosphate described in the plaintiff's patent, was known in the arts prior to Horsford's invention. The article which he relied on was what is known as the three-fourths phosphate of Berzeline, described in Gueldin's *Handbook of Chemistry*, vol. 3, p. 195.

*Held by the Court*—That as the infringement alleged is confined to the making and selling of pulverulent acid, only the first two claims of the patent are involved. That the first claim must be regarded as a claim to the described pulverulent phosphoric acid, as a new article of manufacture. That whether the second claim is to be regarded as a claim to the process of making such acid, or as being, in substance, the same as the first claim, it is not necessary to determine. That on the evidence the testimony produced by the defendant outweighs that of the plaintiff, and establishes that the process described by Gruelin will produce a substance similar to that produced by the plaintiff's process, and that, therefore, the pulverulent phosphoric acid, as a chemical substance, claimed in the first claim of the plaintiff's patent, existed prior to Horsford's invention. That if the second claim be held to be a claim to the process described in the patent for making the acid, the defendant has not infringed it, for his process is an entirely different one; and if it is a claim to the article produced, the conclusions applicable to the first claim dispose of it also. That whether Horseford was the first person who used as a substitute for yeast a powder containing phosphoric acid as its active agent, and whether he is entitled to a patent for applying phosphoric acid in connection with an alkaline carbonate to the raising of dough, and whether his third and fourth claims are valid, are questions which will arise when a suit is brought for the infringement of the third and fourth claims, but are not presented in this case.

Bill dismissed with costs.

For plaintiffs, W. Whiting and C. W. Seward; for defendant, E. W. Stoughton and C. M. Keller.

PATENT FOR CORSET SPRINGS.

*Francis L. Barnes, Administrator, &c.* vs *Ferdinand Strauss.*—This was a motion for an injunction founded on a patent for a corset spring.

BLATCHFORD, *J.*—While I am satisfied that the corset spring made and sold by the defendant infringes the first claim of the plaintiff's patent, yet in view of the French patent to Laporte, granted in 1845, I do not think the question as to the novelty of said first claim is so free from doubt as to warrant the granting of a provisional injunction. The case must go to final hearing.

### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 27.

*Before Judge Brady.*

THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

***James B. Hodgskin et al.* vs. *The South Pacific Railroad Company et al.***—The original injunction issued in this case has been modified according to the following order made by Judge BRADY:

"The injunction order granted herein on the 23d day of July instant, is hereby modified so far as to permit Clark, Dodge & Co. to purchase, sell and deal in the bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company which had been already issued and negotiated, and in the market for sale and transfer prior to the granting of said order, and also to permit said firm to sell and negotiate bonds of said Company, which are in fact held and owned by said firm or any member thereof, and were so held prior to the said order, without collusion with the defendants, the South Pacific Railroad Company."

Judge BRADY, in granting the foregoing order, delivered the following:

OPINION.—In this case, I did not intend, by the injunction, to prohibit the defendants, Clark, Dodge & Co., from selling any of the bonds mentioned, which they or either of them owned individually and possessed, without connivance in reference to the injunction originally granted herein, or from dealing in any of the bonds which are already on the market, and the subject of general barter. The defendants in this action, as originally brought having been restrained, it was proper that all persons acting for them directly or by collision, should also on a proper application be also restrained. What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. If the defendants, Clark, Dodge & Co., should sell any bonds subject to the injunction granted, that is, not within the exception already suggested, they would be as amenable to punishment for contempt as if the modification asked had not been made. The injunction will for these reasons be modified to the extent shown by the order herewith filed.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

*Before Judge Kelly.*

Forty-three cases appeared on the calendar yesterday morning.

PICKPOCKET ON A HORSE CAR.

William Warner, a well-dressed young man, had the misfortune of being caught with his hand in the pocket of a passenger on a Fourth-avenue street car, which resulted in his arrest. Officer Irwin saw him in the act and caught hold of his coat, which Warner adroitly slipped off and then ran away. He evidently was a respectable representative of the "light-fingered" gentry, and the Court sent him for three months to the Penitentiary.

ERROR OF A COURT CLERK.

In the case of Andrew McMahon *vs.* N. Schumacher for keeping a disorderly house, it appeared that the complaint was first made against a Mr. Wolfe, whose name was scratched off two days afterward and Mr. Schumacher's substituted. The counsel, Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., argued that the complaint, as it then stood against Schumacher, had not been resworn to before Judge Dowling, and that consequently it was worthless. This was an error on the part of the Clerk of the Tombs Police Court. Judge Kelly decided a new complaint must be made against Schumacher and discharged him.

BOLTING WITH BOLTS.

Eighty cents worth of iron bolts cost Jacob Eckel $30. He helped himself to them from the shop of D. J. Rice without mentioning the fact to him or ascertaining their value. The Court fixed the price of them, considering the circumstances under which they were bought, at the above figure.

A CANTON CRAPE SHAWL.

Wm. H. Sharrott was brought up to account for a certain shawl found in his possession. Peter T. Smith claimed it as the property of his wife, who lost it about two years ago. The shawl was produced in Court, and testimony offered to prove its identity with the one stolen. Several witnesses were called up on both sides, and several shawls were described. The question of identification turned on the number and position of some spots on the article in Court. Both parties claimed that they had a crape shawl, and that this particular one was theirs. The Court, however, stopped the case by acquitting the prisoner of the charge of theft, and ordering the shawl to be sent back to the Police Magistrate for disposition. Complainant and defendant both seemed bound to have it, and left the Court-room together, determined that one shouldn't get the advantage of the other.

### POLICE COURTS.

*The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.*

STEALING OSTRICH FEATHERS.

John Roberts and James Morgan were arrested by Detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth Precinct, and brought before the acting Magistrate on suspicion of having stolen six boxes of ostrich feathers, valued at $200, for the possession of which they could not satisfactorily account. The accused were remanded for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

On Monday evening two brothers, named Henry C. and Samuel K. Glover, called on Michael Quigley, of No. 9 State-street, for the purpose of borrowing a gun. While there a quarrel took place, during which the Glovers attacked Quigley, beating him over the head with the gun, and causing severe injuries. The Glovers were committed for trial.

Yesterday afternoon, Marks Joseph and Jacob Libberberg, both of whom reside at No. 14 Essex-street, quarreled, and during the *melée* Jacob stabbed Joseph in the breast with a pair of shears, inflicting a severe wound. Libberberg was arrested and committed to the Tombs, to await the result of the wound.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—**JULY 27, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,500 | U. S. 6s, '81, C..c | 121¼ | 20 | Fourth Nat. Bk.. | 104¾ |
| 10,000 | U.S.5-20 R. '62.. | 122½ | 20 | Cent. Nat. Bank. | 110¼ |
| 100,000 | do. | 120¼ | 15 | Tenth Nat. Bk.... | 95 |
| 20,000 | U.S.5-20 C., '62, s3 | 124 | 300 | West. U. T......b. c | 37¼ |
| 50,000 | do. | 124¼ | 10 | Adams Ex. | 60¾ |
| 3,000 | U.S.5-20 C. '64.c | 122⅝ | 100 | do.......bet. call | 60¾ |
| 50,000 | do. | 122¾ | 5 | Amer. M. U. Ex. | 42 |
| 15,000 | U.S.5-20 R., '65. | 122½ | 300 | N. Y. Cen. | 217⅛ |
| 15,000 | do.........b3 | 122¾ | 300 | do. | 217¾ |
| 10,000 | U.S.5-20 R., '65, n. | 120⅞ | 25 | do.......bet. call | 217 |
| 85,500 | U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........s3 | 121 | 300 | do. | 216¾ |
| 30,000 | do. | 121 | 1 | Hudson R. | 193¼ |
| 45,000 | do. | 121¼ | 100 | do. | 193⅝ |
| 80,000 | U.S. 5-20 C. '68. | 121 | 100 | do.......bet. call | 193 |
| 187,500 | U.S.5-20 C., '67.. | 121⅛ | 100 | Harlem R. | 167 |
| 27,000 | do. | 121¼ | 200 | do. | 168⅛ |
| 30,000 | do.........b3 | 121¼ | 100 | Reading R. | 98⅜ |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5s,10-40 R. | 111⅞ | 200 | do.........b4 | 98¼ |
| 10,000 | U.S.5s,10-40 C. | 111⅝ | 200 | do. | 98⅜ |
| 40,000 | U.S.5s.10-40 C.s3 | 111⅝ | 25 | do.......bet. call | 98 |
| 83,000 | do. | 111⅝ | 100 | Lake S. & M.So.. | 106 |
| 50,000 | do. | 111⅝ | 100 | do. | 105¾ |
| 11,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, n.. | 57¼ | 100 | do.........b10 | 106 |
| 10,000 | do. | 57¼ | 100 | C. & N. W. R...b3 | 79¾ |
| 20,000 | do. | 57⅛ | 100 | do.........s3 | 79¾ |
| 5,000 | Ga. St. 6s. | 85 | 15 | Ill. Cen. | 142 |
| 1,800 | N. C. St. 6s..b.c | 59 | 100 | do. | 142⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. C. St.6s. n.. | 52½ | 400 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 107⅛ |
| 6,000 | So. Car. St., n... | 65⅜ | 100 | C., C. Cin. & I. R | 72⅛ |
| 2,000 | Mo. St. 6s. | 87⅝ | 25 | Chi. & N.W. Pf.. | 93⅛ |
| 10,000 | La. 6s. lev. b... | 64⅝ | 35 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 114⅝ |
| 5,000 | Conn. 6s. | 99 | 300 | do. | 114⅛ |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cen. 7s,'75.. | 120 | 300 | do. | 114⅛ |
| 3,000 | Chi. & N.W.1st. | 95 | 200 | do. | 114¼ |
| 1,000 | Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds. | 97¼ | 500 | Mil. & St. P. | 76¾ |
| 2,000 | Gt. West. 2d M. | 92 | 600 | Mil.& St.P.Pf. | 86⅜ |
| 1,000 | Dub.&S.C.1stM | 93 | 114 | N. J. Cen. | 102⅛ |
| 5,000 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds. | 98 | 100 | do. | 102 |
| 6,000 | Mil. & St.P.1 M | 90⅛ | 100 | do. | 102 |
| 2,000 | C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds... | 88 | 100 | Ohio & Miss. R. | 31¾ |
| 1,500 | Lake S.Div. B... | 91⅛ | 400 | Morris & Es. R. | 88 |
| 500 | do. | 91 | 100 | H. & St. J. R. | 128⅛ |
| 12 | Ocean Bank. | 104 | 200 | H. & St. Jos.Pf. | 127¾ |
| | | | 200 | do. | 127⅛ |
| | | | 400 | Col., C. & Ind. C.. | 37 |
| | | | 100 | do.........b30 | 37⅛ |
| | | | 120 | Dub. & S. C. | 104⅛ |

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $800 | U.S. 6s,'81, C... | 121⅛ | $11,000 | U.S.5-20 C.'65n small | 120⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 121 | 12,000 | do.........b3 | 121 |
| 500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62 small | 123¼ | 17,500 | do. | 120⅞ |
| 5,000 | do. | 122¾ | 24,000 | do.........s3 | 120¾ |
| 5,000 | U.S.5-20 C. '64. | 122¼ | 15,000 | do. | 120⅞ |
| 5,000 | U.S.5-20 R., '65.. | 122¼ | 10,000 | U.S. 5s,10-40 R. | 111⅝ |
| 1,000 | U.S.5-20 C. '65.. | 122⅝ | 60,000 | do. | 111⅞ |
| 8,000 | do. | 120⅞ | 3,000 | do. small | 114¼ |
| 230,500 | U.S.5-20 C.'67. s3 | 121 | 50,000 | do.........b3 | 111⅝ |
| 10,000 | do. | 121 | 7,000 | do. | 111⅝ |
| 190,000 | do. | 121⅛ | 195,000 | do. | 111⅞ |
| 10,000 | U.S. 5-20 C.'68.. | 121 | 1,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur... | 108⅜ |
| | | | 27,000 | do. | 108⅜ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 | N. C. St. 6s, n.. | 58⅛ | 500 | Hudson R. | 191 |
| 6,000 | N. C. St. 6s. | 60 | 100 | Harlem R. | 164 |
| 30,000 | N.Car. 6s,new.. | 51 | 300 | do. | 164⅛ |
| 1,000 | do. | 51 | 100 | do. | 165 |
| 3,000 | Alt. & T. H. 1st | 92⅛ | 2000 | Reading. | 98¼ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. Bds... | 120 | 100 | Ill. Cen. | 141⅛ |
| 3,000 | Mor. & Es.2d M. | 98 | 100 | L. Shore & M. S.. | 105⅛ |
| 50 | Bank of the Commonwealth. | 112 | 100 | do. | 105⅜ |
| 10 | Ocean Bank. | 106 | 100 | do. | 106 |
| 100 | West. U. T. | 37⅛ | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. | 107⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 37⅛ | 100 | Chi. & N.W....b30 | 80 |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Co.. | 22⅛ | 100 | do. | 79⅞ |
| 200 | Wells-Fargo Ex.. | 22⅛ | 100 | C. & R. I. | 114⅛ |
| 200 | Adams Express.. | 61⅛ | 100 | do. | 114⅝ |
| 400 | New-York Cen... | 216⅝ | 200 | Mil. & St. P. R. | 76⅜ |
| 300 | do. | 216 | 100 | do. | 76⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 216⅛ | 100 | Mil. & St. P.Pf. | 86¾ |
| 100 | do. | 215¾ | 400 | N. J. Central. | 101⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 215⅛ | 25 | Morris & Essex... | 88⅛ |
| 300 | do. | 215⅛ | 15 | do. | 87⅛ |

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Mariposa Pf....c | 15 | 100 | Pacific Mail. | 83⅜ |
| 200 | West. U. T. | 37⅛ | 100 | do.........b3 | 83⅛ |
| 100 | Lake S. & M.S. s3 | 105⅛ | 100 | Hud. R. | 192 |
| 100 | Clev. & Pitts... | 107⅛ | 100 | do. | 192⅛ |
| 100 | Rock Island. | 114⅛ | 100 | do. | 98 |

TUESDAY, July 27—P. M.

The combination on the Street to advance the sales of Gold to 140 ⅌ cent., or as near that point as the surroundings of the market would allow, broke down to-day from 137½ ⅌ cent. to 136⅞ ⅌ cent., as they advanced yesterday from 136½ to 137½ ⅌ cent. We have believed the basis of this contemplated rise wholly erroneous in theory and of doubtful practicability, without entertaining the slightest feeling as to whether it should momentarily succeed or not. In these views we have differed with several of our contemporaries, some of whom this Afternoon concede that the advance in Gold yesterday and this morning is not supported by the actual selling rate of Exchange, or by the course of business with London and Frankfort in United States 5-20s. That some of the buyers of Gold may also have been the buyers of 5-20s, as other parties undoubtedly have been, and continue to be, is not improbable, but the transmission of the latter to Europe, in such large sums as our neighbors confess to, is certainly inconsistent with anything like a formidable export demand for Gold. But independent of these considerations, the party engaged in forcing the premium or price of Gold from 135 to 140 ⅌ cent. have probably become satisfied, or if they have not, there is abundant good reasons why they should be, that the Secretary of the Treasury may soon avail of the higher price to turn part of his heavy Gold surplus now in the ownership of the Government (reported as high as *seventy million of dollars*) into United States 5-20s, to eminent advantage, additional to his present rate of weekly purchases out of his existing Currency balances. His disposition on this subject would reasonably be very different as between Gold plenty at 135 and Gold made scarce, whether by speculation or by an unusual export demand, at 137½ to 140 ⅌ cent.

Our contemporary of the Buffalo *Express* pays us the undeserved compliment of naming the TIMES as the organ, in New-York Railway affairs, of Mr. VANDERBILT. We have not been ambitious of playing such a part, even if Mr. VANDERBILT were so far wanting in practical good sense (which we have never heard him accused of) as to need an organ. But while we say this, we are very far from agreeing with our Buffalo friend that because the New-York Roads, known as the Vanderbilt lines, have largely advanced under his management, Mr. VANDERBILT himself is necessarily a monopolist. He has in no wise diminished competition between New-York and the Great West, or between New-York and Buffalo. His live competitors, like Mr. THOMPSON, of the Pennsylvania Railway, and Mr. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio, are as active and untiring as he is for the Western trade, and the acrobatic Erie Ring as desperate and unskillful—and, if report sbe true, infinitely more profuse in free passes and reckless in cheap freights—as when Central was selling at 110 and Hudson at 94 ⅌ cent.

Without knowing much about Mr. VANDERBILT or his personal affairs, we should say that the only possible sense in which he could be charged with monopoly is, that he has persistently, and as he could command the Money, largely bought up his own Stocks, Central, Hudson and Harlem, without soliciting third parties to take any part of them off his hands at the most tempting profits. It might even be charged upon him, and no doubt with the same truth, that he has at all times been reluctant to advise his nearest friends to buy these Stocks, on temporary speculation, considering all claim upon his courtesy at an end in the expression of his candid opinion of what he would make them all worth, as productive properties, if his life were spared a few years, and of what they are intrinsically worth in any event under honest management.

The sales of Gold have ranged through the day 137½@137⅝@137¼@136⅞@136⅝@137⅛@137 ⅌ cent. The Export by the Hamburg steamer amounted to $210,000. The Customs paid into the Treasury Office $424,000; the Gold Interest paid out $217,000. The Currency balance in the Treasury Office changed but slightly. The general balance this afternoon, (Gold and Notes,) $98,226,136. To-morrow, at noon, the Assistant Treasurer, under the order of the Secretary, will purchase $3,000,000 United States 5-20s. The rates of Exchange, 60 days, on London, to-day, were 109⅞@110⅛ ⅌ cent., the market fairly supplied, and Short Sight Bills relatively cheaper.

The Stock Exchange has been active and prices firm for the Public Funds of the United States of all descriptions, and the market evidently feels not only the pending purchases of $4,000,000 on Wednesday and Thursday for the Sinking Fund, but an increasing demand for transmission abroad. The 5-20s of 1862 sold up to 124¼, and the 1867s to 121¼ ⅌ cent. The Southern State Bonds were 2 ⅌ cent. lower for new North Carolinas and dull, and ⅞@1 ⅌ cent. lower on new Tennessees. There is not much doing in the Miscellaneous Shares; the quiet in Pacific Mail is particularly remarked upon.

There was a fair amount of business in the Railway market, though the chief activity, as well as the only important fluctuations, is confined to the New-York Vanderbilt Roads; Central was done as high as 218⅜, and as low as 212½ ⅌ cent.; Harlem at 162½ and at 171 ⅌ cent.; Hudson, 193@191 ⅌ cent. Reading made a further advance of one ⅌ cent. after the Board. In the Long Room and on the sidewalk in front of the Exchange the following quotations were made at 5:30 P. M., as compared with Monday night. Reading sold as high as 100⅜, and Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 33½ ⅌ cent.:

| | Monday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 111½ | 110⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 124 | 124⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 120⅞ | 121⅛ |
| American Gold Coin | 137⅜ | 137 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 110⅛ | 110 |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 57¾ | 56⅞ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 58¼ | 58 |
| Missouri Bonds | 87¾ | 87⅞ |
| North Carolina Bonds, new | 53 | 51 |
| New-York Central | 217⅛ | 216¼ |
| Reading Railway | 98 | 100⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 114⅞ | 114½ |
| Northwest Common | 79¾ | 79⅞ |
| Northwest Preferred | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| Michigan Southern | 106⅛ | 105⅞ |
| Pittsburg and Fort Wayne | 153⅛ | 153⅛ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 108 | 108 |
| Pacific Mail Company | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 86⅜ | 86⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 76½ | 76⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 74⅜ | 74 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31⅛ | 33⅜ |
| Hudson River | 192⅛ | 191½ |
| Harlem | 163⅜ | 166 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881 | 122¼ | 5-20 coup., n. i. 1865 | 121 |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881 | 122¼ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 121⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 122¼ | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 121 |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 | 123⅛ | 10-40 reg. | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 122⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 111⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 | 122⅛ | 6s Currency | 108⅛ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881 | 101 | Missouri 6s | 87⅛ |
| Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886 | 101 | Louisiana 6s | 70 |
| Ill. Canal bonds, '70 | 99 | Louisiana 6s,levee bds | 64⅛ |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '77 | 99 | Connecticut 6s | 98 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '79 | 99 | Rhode Island 6s | 99 |
| Ill. War Loan | 99 | Alabama 8s | 93⅛ |
| Indiana 5 ⅌ c. | 98 | N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan | 108⅛ |
| Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., 1873 | 98 | N.Y. Coupon B. Loan | 108⅛ |
| Tenn. 6s, ex coup. | 63⅛ | N. Y. 7s Canal l'n. '70 | 100 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds | 56⅛ | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. '72 | 103⅛ |
| Virginia 6s, ex coup. | 58 | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73 | 103⅛ |
| Virginia 6s, new bds | 62 | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74 | 103⅛ |
| Georgia 6s | 85 | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75 | 103 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds | 96 | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77 | 103 |
| North Carolina 6s | 60 | N. Y. 6 ⅌ c.Canal, '78 | 103 |
| North Car. 6s, n. bds | 51 | N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '75 | 98 |
| South Car. 6s, n. bds | 65 | N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76 | 96 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 137 | Metropolitan | 136 |
| Mechanics' | 136 | Nassau | 104⅛ |
| America | 136 | Shoe and Leather | 136 |
| City | 200 | Corn Exchange | 135 |
| Phenix | 105 | Continental | 96 |
| Tradesmen's | 150 | St. Nicholas | 112 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 117 | Imp. and Traders' | 131 |
| Leather Manufact'rs. | 133⅛ | Park | 162 |
| Seventh Ward | 112 | Central National | 110⅛ |
| State of New-York | 112 | Fourth National | 104⅛ |
| Commerce | 123⅛ | Ninth National | 112 |
| Ocean | 100 | Tenth National | 97 |
| Bank of the Repub. | 120 | Gold Exchange | 138 |
| Irving | 107 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 92 | Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893 | 78 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 90 | Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M. | 79 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est. | 89 | Gal. & Chic. Ex. | 98 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub. | 89 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 96 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 100 | Chi. & R. Is. 1st M. | 98⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76 | 100 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 98¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76 | 100 | Morris & Essex 1st M | 98⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879 | 94⅛ | Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F. | 98 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 88⅛ | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. | 100 |
| Erie7s, 4th ind., 1880 | 82 | N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 | 75 | Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d M. | 94 |
| Harlem 1st M. | 101 | Cleve. & Pitts. Con.S.F. | 88 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. 69-72 | 121 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 91⅛ |
| Mich.C.new.1M.8s,'82 | 131¼ | Dub. & Sioux C.1st M. | 92 |
| Mich. So.7 ⅌ c. 2d M. | 93⅛ | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 90⅛ |
| Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7⅌c. | 93⅛ | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 85 |
| Pac. R.7s, guar.by Mo. | 90⅛ | Mar. & Cin. 1st M. | 90 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. com., 1870 | 119⅛ | Chic. & Gt. E., 1st M. | 83 |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st M. | 90 | Col., Chic. & I. 1st M. | 83⅛ |
| Alt. & T.H.2d M. pf. | 83 | Col., Chic. & I. 2d M. | 80 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In. | 76 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 95⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 95⅛ | Tol., Peoria&W.,E.D. | 83⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 95 | Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. | 83⅛ |
| Consol'd 7 ⅌ ct. conv. | 95⅛ | Am. Dock & Imp. Bs. | 91 |
| Han&St.Jo.L.Grants | 109⅛ | Western Union Bds. | 87 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 98 | Cle., P. & Ash. old | 94 |
| Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs. | 76 | Lake Shore Div. Bds. | 91⅛ |
| Tol.. W.&W.C.C.S.F. | 83 | | |

The *Evening Post* has the following of a fraud attempted on the Brokers to-day. From what we hear of the appearance of the false Certificates of Stock, we should say that the Brokers cannot be too careful in executing orders to buy or sell for parties not well known to them:

"Suspicion has recently been aroused by the appearance of counterfeit or forged share certificates of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The spurious certificates are said to bear a close resemblance to the genuine ones. The supposed culprit has been arrested, and his examination is, we understand, now progressing at the Tombs. Upon inquiry at the office of the Company we were unable to ascertain any particulars, owing to the absence of the President, who was attending the examination. The extent of the forgeries is unknown, but, it is believed, is not large."

Sealed proposals to be left with the Mercantile National Bank, to and including the 5th August prox., are invited by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, for the sale of any part of $120,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company to the Finance Committee. See Advertisement.

Mr. R. C. DANIEL, of Messrs. LEWIS, DANIEL & Co., has been admitted to membership in the Gold-room.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce had been to the currency value of $4,544,557.

The movements in Wheat in Milwaukee week ending with July 24, Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"Our Wheat market during the past week has fluctuated considerably, and toward the close has shown some of the usual last part of July features—reduced stock and almost cornered condition. On Monday morning the opening prices were $1 30½ for No. 2 and $1 35 for No. 1, but there was a speedy decline to $1 29 for No. 2, and $1 34 for No. 1, quickly followed by a rally to $1 31 for No. 2, and $1 35 for No. 1. On Tuesday morning, with heavy rains, the market opened at $1 33 for No. 2, and $1 37 for No. 1, but with unfavorable Liverpool reports, (8s. 11d.,) prices fell back to $1 30½ for No. 2, and $1 34½ for No. 1, and on Wednesday further receded to $1 29 for No. 2, and $1 33 for No. 1, rallying, however, in the afternoon to $1 32½@$1 36½. Thursday, with private cable advices of an improvement in Liverpool and bad weather in England, prices further advanced 2c., yesterday 2½c. more, and this morning 2c. further, sales being made at $1 39 for No. 2, and $1 42½ for No. 1, but at the close there were sellers at ½c. less. We are now 8c. @10c. ⅌ bushel, relatively, higher than New-York, and 4c.@5c. above Buffalo; but our stock having been reduced to a very low point by shipments, and there being large lines of short contracts yet out, to be filled by the last day of the month, our prices can probably be quite easily sustained, or even further advanced. To many, therefore, in the regular shipping line, and who send orders based on a margin in favor of shipments, our market has for the present lost its interest. The weather during the week has probably been as favorable on the whole for the crop as could have been desired. Most of the time it has been cool and damp. Have had two days more or less rainy. Yesterday was warm and so is to-day. We have only had about eight or ten real Summer like days thus far this Summer. The general belief here is that, with the right sort of weather from this on, we will have the largest crop ever grown in this section.

"At to-day's rates the cost of Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, laid down in the Eastern markets, exclusive of interest and commission, would be as follows:

| | No. 1. | No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| New-York | $1 64 | $1 60 |
| Buffalo | 1 50½ | 1 46⅜ |
| Oswego | 1 54½ | 1 50⅝ |
| Albany and Troy | 1 62 | 1 58 |

"The following vessels have loaded since our last advice: Bark Newsboy, 23,000 bushels wheat, Buffalo; schooner Thos. S. Mott, 21,000 bushels wheat, Buffalo; propeller City of Detroit, 25,000 bushels wheat, Buffalo; bark Alice, 18,938 bushels wheat, Buffalo; bark Erastus Corning, 42,000 bushels wheat, Buffalo; schooner W. O. Brown, 18,619 bushels wheat, Buffalo; schooner Sam Flint, 29,388 bushels wheat, Buffalo; bark Levi Rawson, 21,196 bushels wheat, Buffalo; bark D. P. Dobbins, 28,500 bushels, Buffalo; schooner Star of Hope, 15,200 bushels wheat, Kingston; schooner Guiding Star, 17,800 bushels wheat, Kingston; bark Pride of America, 19,500 bushels wheat, Kingston; propeller City of Toledo, 4,000 bushels wheat, Ogdensburg; propeller City of New-York, 5,000 bushels wheat, Ogdensburg; schooner L. S. Hammond, 9,500 bushels wheat, Cape Vincent; propeller Colonist, 12,000 bushels wheat, Montreal. Total, 16 cargoes. Two vessels are loading to-day for Oswego and one for Buffalo.

"Receipts Wheat for week sum up 269,101 bushels, against 37,537 bushels same time 1868; shipments Wheat for week sum up 312,841 bushels, against 74,733 bushels same time 1868; stock Wheat in store to-day, 276,000 bushels, against 314,000 bushels same time 1868; inspection report for week, 26½ ⅌ cent. No. 1, 59 ⅌ cent. No. 2, 12 ⅌ cent. No. 3, and 2½ ⅌ cent. rejected. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, in store, at $1 42½; No. 2, $1 38½; No. 3, $1 30. Freights, 4½c.@5c., Buffalo; 8½c.@9c., Oswego.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of July 16, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

| | July 8. Francs. | July 15. Francs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital of the bank | 182,500,000 | 182,500,000 |
| Profits in addition | 7,044,776 | 7,044,776 |
| Reserve of the bank | 22,105,750 | 22,105,750 |
| Landed property | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Notes in circulation | 1,358,684,950 | 1,332,640,050 |
| Bank notes to order | 36,040,170 | 36,713,186 |
| Treasury account | 176,504,464 | 186,139,238 |
| Current accounts | 310,254,485 | 276,942,647 |
| Current branch banks | 44,263,878 | 40,485,743 |
| Dividends payable | 6,075,789 | 4,326,835 |
| Discounts | 1,071,964 | 1,341,377 |
| Rediscounted | 991,660 | 991,660 |
| Sundries | 19,511,514 | 15,951,234 |
| Total | 2,169,052,402 | 2,161,182,500 |
| Cash in hand | 1,192,177,425 | 1,184,668,422 |
| Commercial bills overdue | 221,170 | 270,793 |
| Commercial not yet due | 327,231,923 | 330,573,998 |
| Commercial branch banks | 269,395,963 | 266,141,555 |
| Advances on bullion | 8,364,300 | 8,648,200 |
| Branch banks | 7,711,700 | 7,210,500 |
| French public securities | 14,176,300 | 14,319,200 |
| Branch banks | 6,787,400 | 6,814,400 |
| On railway shares, &c. | 40,220,500 | 40,417,300 |
| By the branch banks | 30,055,000 | 30,271,800 |
| On Credit Foncier | 980,900 | 990,700 |
| Branches | 1,011,700 | 1,615,700 |
| To the State | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Government stock reserve | 12,980,750 | 12,980,750 |
| Government disposable | 80,627,187 | 80,627,187 |
| Rentes immobiles | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Hotel and furniture | 8,970,737 | 8,977,115 |
| Expenses of management | 65,157 | 101,585 |
| Sundries | 8,074,388 | 7,161,292 |
| Total | 2,194,878,322 | 2,161,182,500 |

### Mariposa—Report of Mining Engineer.

OFFICE MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY,
BEAR VALLEY, Cal., July 10, 1869.

At the time of leaving New-York I was not in condition to make the overland trip, but having engaged to visit the estate I started at once, reached here on the 7th, but unable to make such examinations as I would like to have made, and reported at once. On the 8th, in company with Mr. J. H. BRUMAGIM, your agent, I made an examination at the lower mines, mills, dam, &c., at the river, and the following day was passed at Mariposa mine—since then an attack of chills has prevented more than a partial inspection of the underground working of the Josephine and Pine Tree mine. I have not been idle, but a few days must necessarily elapse before I can report in extenso. Since Mr. RICE assumed charge on the estate as Superintendent in September last, a very large amount of work has been done—all well done, but evincing a certain degree of timidity, on score of economy perhaps, at least for cause that is not apparent. Especially about Benton Mills has great work been done; the rebuilding the large dam across the Merced is a great work, and reflects much credit upon the Superintendent; the remodeling the old mill and changes required to adapt it to the new amalgamating machinery; construction of new mills at same point; the reconstruction of no inconsiderable portion of railway to the Josephine and Pine Tree mines; the unwatering and reopening of the several mines now being worked, and the large amount of dead work already done—all attest judicious planning and more than an ordinary degree of tact and ability. I learn that Mr. RICE has been materially aided by the advice and good judgment of your resident agent, whose longer residence on the estate and greater familiarity with all that pertains thereto gave him superior advantages. In addition to the large amount of surface work done and required preparatory to the production of bullion, the scarcely less extensive work underground of the Josephine, Pine Tree and Mariposa mines has been carried forward as rapidly as possible. In conversation with the several mining Captains, I find a large amount of dead work has been done. The Josephine mine, in addition to a daily supply for the mills, has already mine reserves of considerable size, and delivered at the mill some 3,000 tons of fine ore, while the Pine Tree and Mariposa are both advancing with their reserves.

You are aware that in all auriferous mines there is a want of continuity in the ore deposit, both in line of strike and descending; the veins will at times pinch out, showing but little quartz, and again large barren zones of quartz will occur between bodies of productive ground. Previous to resuming work here, all the productive ore in sight had been removed; even the supporting pillars in the mine containing ore had been taken out, and all non-paying and dead work suspended, all legitimate mining abandoned, and mines filled with water. This was the condition of your mines when work was resumed a year since. I now find the several-named mines well stocked, regulated and conducted, with such improvements introduced as have elsewhere proved successful, and tend to economical working. I note in the various branches that all work is carried on in a legitimate and proper manner—single-hand drilling, giant powder, cheap Chinese labor for surface and miscellaneous work—strict economy everywhere, and universally good order and quiet prevail; finally, the best class of miners, Cornish and Irish, that I ever recollect to have seen. The present capacity of machinery for reducing the ores is inadequate. The new stamp mill at the river will start to-day, and within a few days the Mariposa mill will start twenty-five head of stamps. From these sources you may soon expect a material increase of product; but greatly increased crushing facilities are required at the river, where you have unlimited cheap power at disposal. The accumulating ore and tram facilities will warrant you in doubling the machinery as soon as practicable.

Work for the present has been stopped on the new mill-house, to adapt it to some contemplated alterations in machinery; this, however, will be soon remedied. I see no particular change required in general plans or management of affairs other than above indicated. Mr. RICE is cautious, and has apparently all the qualities requisite to conduct your mining operations successfully. So far as proven, the Josephine, Pine Tree and Mariposa mines promise well. The Captain of the latter mine assures me that he will astonish the district quite soon with a rich deposit of ore. I go there to-morrow, and can then determine for myself, and will report. I have been unable to say anything in regard to the drill—letters from Mr. DALY are unanswered. With "giant powder" and plenty of good miners, machine drilling can only be economically used in tunnels and adits through the rocks that underlie the argiles and serpentine.

I send you this brief memorandum reluctantly, regretting I have had so little of my own time since here. Half sick to-day, and with disabled fingers, I fear you may say my "memorandum" is not sufficiently specific. Accept it, however, with assurances that if able to inspect the mighty treasures buried on the estate, so often overlooked, I can soon cheer the directory if not convince Wall-street.

T. GOODSELL,
Mining Engineer Mariposa Estate.

To M. BRUMAGIM, President, New-York.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ WEST SIDE BANK,
No. 464 Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street.
The above Bank, being duly organized, will be opened for business on
MONDAY, Aug. 2.
GEORGE MOORE, President.
JOHN G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier,
Late Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY,
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
SECURED BY THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE
FINEST LANDS IN KANSAS AND COLORADO,
a First Mortgage upon the proposed line from Sheridan to Denver,
a Mortgage upon the Road from Kansas City to Sheridan,
now in successful operation,
and earning enough to pay more than the interest on this new loan.
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.
IN SOME ESSENTIALS, BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IS $6,500,000.
Price 96, with accrued interest, in currency.
For Pamphlets and Maps, and all necessary information, apply to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 24 | Pitch, bbls | 428 |
| Beeswax, pkgs | 8 | Resin, bbls | 2,178 |
| Cotton, bales | 322 | Petroleum, ref.,bbls. | 8,255 |
| Eggs, bbls | 622 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 169 |
| Flour, bbls | 9,711 | Butter, pkgs | 1,505 |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 540 | Cheese, boxes | 2,664 |
| Wheat, bushels | 116,263 | Tallow, bbls | 12 |
| Corn, bushels | 16,453 | Lard Oil, bbls | 50 |
| Oats, bushels | 22,032 | Whisky, bbls | 711 |
| Malt, bushels | 750 | Wool, bales | 1,470 |
| Hemp, bales | 37 | Tobacco, hhds | 248 |
| Hops, bales | 236 | Tobacco, boxes & cs. | 104 |
| Hides, No. | 572 | Rice, pkgs | 83 |
| Hides, bundles | 350 | Starch, boxes | 800 |
| Leather, sides | 3,243 | Copper, bbls | 6 |
| Spirits Turp., bbls | 549 | Copper, cakes | 105 |
| Crude Turp., bbls | 282 | Dried Fruit, pkgs | 52 |
| Tar, bbls | 306 | Peanuts, bags | 708 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—69,100 lbs. Cheese, 10,400 bushels Wheat, 20 bags Sumac, 4 cases Tools, 1 bale Hemp, 1 bale Bark, 1 box Ores.

By the ship *Marlborough*, for Liverpool—3,606 bbls. Flour, 276 bbls. Resin, 41,866 bushels Wheat, 22 bags Horn Tips, 8 bbls. Ivory Waste, 162 Hides, 283 bags Shin Bones, 129 hhds. Tobacco, 20 bags Silver Ore, 110,-240 lbs. Tallow, 12,000 Staves, 91 logs Black Walnut.

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—48 bales Cotton, 100 tierces Beef, 3 cases Hoop Skirts, 2,180 bbls. Flour, 19,272 bushels Wheat, 310,358 lbs. Cheese, 52,936 lbs. Bacon, 69 bales Hops.

By the bark *Colin E. McNeil*, for Cronstadt—36 tons Japan Wood, 40 tons Fustic, 30 cases Lobsters, 1 case Meats, 200 bbls. Petroleum, 82 tons Logwood, 5 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 438 boxes Sewing Machines, 1 bbl. Sperm Oil, 5,000 boxes Ex. Logwood, 100 bales Sarsaparilla, 524 bbls. Pitch.

By the bark *Ganon*, for Cork—10,303 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Eureka*, for Antwerp—3,036 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and firm at $7 37@$7 62 ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet and weak at from 44c. @47½c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Holders of desirable stock have been firm in their demands, but trade has been on a restricted scale within our former range: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 57; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75 @$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in fair demand, including Common Hard at $5@$10; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $43@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but steady, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues salable and firm, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Anthracite is generally held above the views of buyers and is in light demand. The yard prices range from $8@$10 ⅌ short ton. Nothing new in foreign.

COFFEE—All kinds have been quiet to-day, yet prices have been quoted about the same. Some 200 bags Laguayra were sold at 17c. ⅌ lb., gold. Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS make the week's receipts of Rio 16,900 bags; sales, 3,500 bags; stock in first hands here to-day, 148,627 bags, and in the country, 195,328 bags. They quote cargo prices thus: Ordinary Cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; Fair Cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; Good Cargoes, 10½c.@11½c.; Prime Cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

*Stock of Rio in the Country.*

| | |
|---|---|
| New-Orleans, bags | 13,500 |
| Mobile, bags | 2,000 |
| Savannah, bags | 3,201 |
| Baltimore, bags | 25,500 |
| Boston, bags | 2,500 |
| New-York, bags | 148,627 |
| Grand total bags | 195,328 |

COCOA—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

COTTON—There has been only a limited inquiry for lots for immediate delivery at irregular and drooping prices. Sales 887 bales, including 538 bales to spinners, 329 bales to shippers and 20 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a moderate call at stronger rates. Sales have been reported of 200 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for December delivery, at 26¾c.; 250 bales, do., November, at 27¼c., free on board at New-Orleans, ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEGERA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the nominal

*Closing Prices of Cotton:*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ⅌ lb. | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ |
| Low Middling | 32⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| Middling | 34 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 561 |
| Receipts last week | 6,500 |
| Receipts preceding week | 3,872 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 345,272 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 670,133 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 677,696 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,314 |
| Export clearances since our last | 48 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 171,540 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 355,234 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 238,507 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,851 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 26,500 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 2,233,509 |
| Receipts same time preceding year | 2,330,070 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867 | 4,522,988 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 1,428,500 |
| Exports same time last year | 1,661,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,558,787 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates | 49,250 |
| Estimated stock same time last year | 85,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,298 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,988 |

FEATHERS—Have been lightly dealt in at from 87c.@95c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in some demand and quoted steady.

FISH—A moderate business has been noted in the principal kinds at our quotations: Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$29; No. 2 do., $17@$23 50; No. 3 do., $10@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring, 45c.@50c. for Scale, and 33c.@35c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FRUIT—A fairly inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds of foreign at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $2 93@$2 95 ⅌ box; Currants at 9½c.@10c.; Almonds, 13c.@26½c.; Figs, 13c. @15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@11½c.; Brazil Nuts, 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, opening rather more firmly, but closing decidedly in favor of buyers, though the offerings have not been extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 25; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,500 bbls. Extras, for export and on speculative account, including Extra State at $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25, and Western at $6 70@$7 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 75@$6 35 |
| Extra State | 6 75@ 7 50 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 65@ 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 70@ 7 10 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 15@ 9 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 50@ 9 25 |
| Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri | 7 25@12 00 |

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at previous rates; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $6 80@$7 40 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 40@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in moderate demand at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 1,800 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cornmeal continues in fair demand at $5@$5 50 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 25 for Fairfax, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 425 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day, and though opening rather stronger closed decidedly easier in price under less favorable foreign news. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 62@$1 70; No. 1 Spring at $1 60@$1 62, closing at $1 61½ for Prime; soft to choice No. 2 Spring at $1 51@$1 58, closing at $1 55@$1 56 for straight lots; Amber State at $1 70; White Southern on private terms; Red and Amber do. at $1 65@$1 68; and White California at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened briskly and buoyant, but closed tamely and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels at 87½c.@$1 08 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 15 for common to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 13@$1 16 for White; $1 16@$1 17½ for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but quoted firm. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in limited request at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels Western at 82c.@83c., from depot and afloat, closing heavily at 82c. ⅌ bushel. The export clearances to-day were 5,786 bbls. Flour and 71,538 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 10,303 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday, covered 7 loads of Lumber, 3 of Stone, 2 of Coal, 2 of Wheat and 2 of Staves.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 26:

*Lumber*—H. E. Davis, Oswego; Estella, Buffalo; F. L. Sheldon, Oswego; Emu, Boonville; Rolla, Boonville; John Wall, Oswego; D. W. Whiting, Buffalo.

*Wheat*—P. B. Davis, Oswego; S. R. Fish, Penn Yan.

*Stone*—Eli Perry, Buffalo; Tom Kearney, Buffalo; D. Bell, Buffalo.

*Staves*—Flying Dutchman, Rochester; A. Smith, Buffalo.

*Water Lime*—May Flower, Rome.

*Coal*—Z. S. Foot, Buffalo; John Booth, Geneva.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues inactive at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at 85c.@$1 20 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in light demand at about former prices, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $275@$335 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 4c.@4½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in demand at steady rates.

HOPS—There has been but little call for any description, though prices have favored buyers in most instances. American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 235 bales; export clearances, 69 bales.

INDIA RUBBER—There has been some inquiry for Para on the basis of 60c., gold, in bond.

LATHS—Eastern continue in request at $2 62½@$2 65 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Business in Sole has been on a restricted scale, with some weakness noted in prices, chiefly of hemlock tannages. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A., Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c. Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash ⅌ lb.

LIME.—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rockland at $1 25 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in request at steady rates.

METALS—Copper, Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been lightly dealt in at about former rates. There has been a very moderate inquiry for Iron, which has been weak in price; some 200 tons Glengarnock, Scotch Pig, changed hands at $38 50 ⅌ ton. Plate Tin has been in rather better request, and about 2,300 boxes have been disposed of, including Coke Terne at $5 75; assorted Charcoal, part at $8 12½, gold, ⅌ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do., $37 50@$39; American Forge, $33@$36 50; Scotch Pig, $38@$42 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 30@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 40, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 29c.@29½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 33c.@33½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 29½c.@30c., gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $7 50@$8 25; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, at about former prices. An invoice of 382 pkgs. Barbados changed hands on private terms. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon | 35c.@37c. | 38c.@40c. |
| Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon | 37c.@42c. | 45c.@49c. |
| Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon | —@— | 48c.@52c. |
| Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon | —@— | 53c.@60c |
| Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon | —@— | 50c.@70c |
| English Islands, ⅌ gallon | —@— | 45c.@65c |
| New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon | —@— | 80c.@95c |

NAVAL STORES—More activity has been noted in Spirits Turpentine, which has been offered freely at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported of 570 bbls., part to arrive, and nearly all at 42c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 549 bbls.; no export clearances to-day. Nothing of moment was done in Crude Turpentine, of which 282 bbls. arrived; or in Tar, the receipts of which were 306 bbls. Pitch has been in light request at former figures. The receipts were 428 bbls.; export clearances, 524 bbls. for Cronstadt. Resin has been in less demand at barely steady rates. Sales were reported of 700 bbls. Strained Resin at $2 25@$2 30, chiefly at $2 25; 100 bbls. No. 2 do. at $2 45@$2 50, and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $4 ⅌ 280 lbs. The receipts were 2,178 bbls.; export clearances, 276 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—All kinds have been quiet at about previous figures, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2 02½; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 65c.@68c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ gallon. Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. sum up the week's business in Whale and Sperm thus: *Whale Oil*—The sales during the past week consist of 925 Northern at $1 05; 125 bbls. do. and 1,150 bbls. do. ordinary, on private terms for manufacturing. *Sperm Oil*—Crude: The sales have been chiefly for export, and embrace 1,000 bbls. at $1 80 for export, and 180 bbls. on private terms for manufacturing. Refined no change.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 26.—*Sperm*—Has continued in demand, and we note sales of 1,000 bbls. in parcels at $1 80 ⅌ gallon for export, and 180 do. on private terms for manufacture. *Whale*—Is in good request, and sales were made of 2,200 bbls. Northern, reported at $1 05 ⅌ gallon, for manufacture.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

| | Barrels Sperm. | Barrels Whale. | Pounds Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-Bedford— | | | |
| Ship Illinois | | 1,550 | |
| Bark Leonidas | 160 | 30 | |
| Total, week ending July 26, 1869 | 160 | 1,580 | |
| Previously | 20,053 | 56,179 | 504,100 |
| From Jan. 1 to date | 20,213 | 57,759 | 504,100 |
| Same time last year | 19,252 | 53,232 | 725,229 |
| Exports for the week ending July 26, 1869 | | .... | 1,045 |
| Previously | 11,877 | 57 | 180,532 |
| From Jan. 1 to date | 11,877 | 57 | 181,577 |
| Same time last year | 10,052 | 6,715 | 451,389 |

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Has been in some request for export, and quoted at from $51@$55 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—An irregular and less active market has been noted for most descriptions. Crude in bulk has been moderately sought after, and with a scant supply available, has been generally quoted at 17½c. ⅌ gallon, for July and August delivery, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., chiefly for August. Barreled Crude has been quiet but strong in price, at 23c. ⅌ gallon; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. on this basis. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; 750 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No export clearances transpired. Refined opened firmly but closed weak, on a restricted business. Sales were reported here of 2,500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 32½c.@33c., closing at 32½c. as the basis of the latest actual operation, though we heard of rumors of sales of 1,500 bbls. as low as 32c.@32½c., but these were exceptional figures. Bids of 32½c. were made without eliciting any offers to sell straight lots at such a rate. At Philadelphia, the reported dealings embraced 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31½c.@31¾c., chiefly at 31¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August delivery, 32¼c., and 5,000 bbls. do., August to December delivery, 1,000 bbls. each month, at 33½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 3,255 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. The export clearances hence were 200 bbls. by the bark *Colin E. McNeil*, for Cronstadt. Standard White, in cases, has been in demand to-day, at from 37½c.@38½c.; and Prime White, 30c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been quiet at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls. The export clearances were 3,036 bbls. by the bark *Eureka*, for Atwerp. In cases it was quoted at 15c.@15½c. ⅌ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90; and for Refined $2 20, each, with a slow sale noted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls. in lots, at $32 87@$33, chiefly at $33 for New Mess; $32@$32 25 for Old Mess; $32 50@$33 for City Mess; $28 50@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26 75@$28 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats are in request at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 200 packages at 13½c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon rules quiet at former rates. Sales 115 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@18½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been scarce and quoted stronger, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 185 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$25; Indian Mess at $25@$32 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet at $25@$31 ⅌ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese continue inactive. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb. | 34 | @36 |
| State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb. | 31 | @33 |
| Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb. | 25 | @27 |
| State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb. | 34 | @36 |
| State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb. | 31 | @34 |
| Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb. | 33 | @40 |
| Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb. | 20 | @24 |
| State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb. | 16 | @18 |

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factories, extra, ⅌ lb. | 14½ | @15 |
| Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | 13 | @14 |
| Factories, common, ⅌ lb. | 9 | @11 |
| Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb. | 8 | @10 |
| Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb. | 13 | @14½ |
| Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | 12 | @12½ |

RICE—Continues in light demand, including Carolina, $8@$9 25; Rangoon, $7 75@$8, currency, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request, including Turk's Island at 44c.@45c. ⅌ bush.; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90 by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues in limited demand at 7½c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet at about previous figures.

SKINS—Business in all kinds has been on a restricted scale, including Honduras Deer, 40c.@42c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.@45c.; Central American, 44c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand, including Castile at 13¼c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Mace at $1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@95c.; Cassia at 43c.@43½c.; Cloves at 25c.@25½c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23½c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—There has been more activity in raw, but at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,565 hhds. Cuba, Demerara, Martinique, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c., and 753 boxes Havana at from 12½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted weak at 11¼c.@11½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11½c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12½c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at prices ranging from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been quite scarce and quoted higher, but has been rather quiet. Sales have been reported of 130,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., the latter rate for very Choice City; also 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in a little more request, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congo at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—A very active business has been noted in Kentucky, chiefly for export, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of some 2,150 hhds. at from 7c.@12c. ⅌ lb. There has been a fair trade reported in Seed Leaf, the sales of which have embraced 177 cases Connecticut, part at 25c.; 23 cases 1868 State, and 553 cases Ohio, chiefly 1868, on private terms. Havana Tobacco has been purchased to the extent of 350 bales, chiefly at 98c.@$1 08, currency, ⅌ lb. Manufactured has been in demand at former rates. We quote: Kentucky Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf, thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8c.@10c. for old, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 18c.@45c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 50c.@70c. for old, and 45c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@22c. for old, and 14c.@20c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@40c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new crop Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 12½c.@35c. for old, and 14c.@40c. for new crop. ⅌ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 75c.@80c. Second Cut, $1 02@$1 10; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.: Good and Fine, 22c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—The week's business in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. sum up thus: "Some business has been transacted in this article, as follows: 2,200 lbs. South Sea at 80c. gold for export; and in New-Bedford 1,400 lbs. Arctic for home consumption, 9,000 lbs. Northwest and 6,400 lbs. South Sea, for speculation, all on private terms. Stock, July 19, 402,000 lbs.; received since, 3,000 lbs.; total, 405,000 lbs.; sales for export, 2,200 lbs.; sales for home use, 1,400 lbs.; sales for speculation, 15,400 lbs.; total, 19,000 lbs.; stock in first hands, 386,000 lbs.; stock in speculators' hands, 41,-800 lbs."

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and buoyant in price at from $1 10@$1 11 ⅌ gallon; sales, 425 bbls.; receipts, 711 bbls.

WOOL—Desirable lots of domestic have been in some request, but the firmness of the principal holders has had the effect of restricting operations.

*Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.*

| | Cents ⅌ lb. |
|---|---|
| *New-York, Michigan, Indiana.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 45@48 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece<br>Common and ¼ fleece | 47@50 |
| *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.* | |
| Choice Saxony fleece | 60@65 |
| Extra and XX fleece | 46@53 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece<br>Common and ¼ | 47@50 |
| *Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 44@47 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece<br>Common and ¼ fleece | 47@50 |
| *Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.* | |
| Washed fleeces | 44@48 |
| Unwashed fleeces | 28@32 |
| Unwashed fleeces, burry | 20@25 |
| *Texas.* | |
| Unwashed fleece, medium to fine | 30@34 |
| Common fleece | 25@28 |
| Common fleece, burry | 18@23 |
| *Santa Fé.* | |
| Washed white fleece | 32@38 |
| Unwashed white fleece | 25@25 |
| Black fleece | 22@26 |
| *California.* | |
| Spring Clip, A. P. | 33@36 |
| Spring Clip, A 1 | 32@35 |
| Spring Clip, A 2 | 31@33 |
| Spring Clip, B | 28@32 |
| Spring Clip, S | 25@30 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A P | 25@27 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1 | 21@24 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2 | 22@25 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, B | 21@24 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, S | 20@24 |
| Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less. | |
| Pulled, extra | 30@40 |
| Pulled, super | 30@38 |
| Pulled, low | 24@30 |
| *Pulled Wool.* | |
| Extra | 37@45 |
| Super | 40@46 |
| No. 1 | 28@35 |
| No. 2 | 12@16 |
| Lambs | 40@43 |
| Western limed pulled | 40@44 |
| Southern limed pulled | 38@48 |
| Tub washed | 54@60 |

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet and rates irregular to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms; 20,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel, and 150 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ lb. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 2,500 bbls. Oil Cake at the same rate. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 1,200 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, or 3d. ⅌ quarter less if direct.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 26, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of property owners on Sixtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, to have the same regulated, &c.

In connection therewith Alderman Coulter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Sixtieth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of William H. Raynor to have refunded certain moneys paid in error.

In connection therewith Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Raynor, for the sum of four hundred and seventy two dollars and fifty-nine cents, to refund money paid by him for assessments and taxes by mistake, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That on Fifty-fifth-street, both sides, between Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, curb and gutter stones be set.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, (except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between rail tracks,) be paved with wooden pavement, known as the improvement (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Harlem to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed, and the same lighted, in front of the Fifth Precinct Station-house, situated in Leonard-street, between Broadway and Church-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-first-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Laurens-street, from Canal-street to Waverley-place, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Sun newspaper be and it is hereby designated and appointed one of the "Corporation papers," with full authority to publish the advertisements of the Committees of the Common Council, and the different heads of departments of the Municipal Government, together with the usual abstract of the proceedings of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Jonathan Sturges to place a bay window on his building, on the southwest corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Centre Market-place, from Broome to Grand street.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to redistrict the Ninth Ward into convenient Election Districts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, White—3.

Resolution donating the sum of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty cents to the Nicholas Church, to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that a gas lamp be placed and lighted in front of number four hundred and ninety-two Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to redistrict the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolution donating the sum of one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents to All Angels' Church, to pay taxes and assessments.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to lay Croton mains in First-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to build a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in First-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to remove lamp now in front of number six New Chambers-street to the front of number four New Chambers-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution that on the east side of Macdougal-street, between Prince and Houston streets, curb and gutter stones be reset where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that First-avenue, from southerly side of Fifty-third-street to Sixty-first-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolution to pave Fifty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to build sewer, with necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Eightieth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to lay Croton mains in Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-second to Sixty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-second to Sixty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Eighty-second-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A., be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessments in the matter of Seventy-fourth-street, sewer; Fiftieth-street, regulating; One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, crosswalks; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, regulating; Fifty-seventh-street, sewer; public drive, Madison-avenue, regulating; Third-avenue, sewer; Forty-second-street, paving; Lexington-avenue, paving; Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, sewers; Forty-fifth-street, sewer; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, sewer; Fiftieth-street, sewer; Liberty-street, paving; One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, sewers.

Which were severally ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions as follows:

That the Hebrew Leader be appointed a Corporation newspaper.

That crosswalks be laid at each of the intersections of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

That lamp posts be placed at east side of Second-avenue, thirty feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

That the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen be increased to two thousand five hundred per annum.

Petition for a landing-stage and stairs at Whitehall-slip.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolution as follows:

To build a sewer in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

To curb, gutter and flag full width both sides of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

To lay gas mains, &c., in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

To lay Croton mains in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

To appoint L'Eco d'Italia, and also the Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide Corporation newspapers.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolutions as follows:

To place two gas lamps in front of Franklin-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

To appoint the New-York Mercury a corporation newspaper.

To donate four hundred and fourteen dollars to Spring-street Presbyterian Church to pay assessments.

To curb, gutter and flag both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

To flag full width south side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

To regulate, grade, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

To flag full width north side of Fifty-fourth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.

To lay Croton mains in Fortieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

To curb, gutter and flag First-avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-sixth street.

To place gas lamp southwest corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets.

To lay crosswalks from northwest to northeast corner of Essex and Rivington streets.

To purchase from Ed. H. Kent full length military portrait of Zachary Taylor for three thousand dollars.

To donate two hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-three cents to Thorne Walling, to pay assessments to reflag east side Ridge-street, from Grand to Broome.

To pave Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.

To regulate, grade, &c., Twenty-second-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

To place two street lamps in front of Mission Church, in St. Mark's-place.

Also in front of number sixty-two East Fourteenth-street.

Also in front of German Liederkrans Hall in East Fourth-street.

To lay gas mains in Eighty-ninth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

To build sewer in Avenue A, from Third to Fourth-street.

To place two gas lamps in front of Westminster Presbyterian Church in Twenty-second-street.

To appoint the New-York Daily Bulletin a Corporation newspaper.

To lay Croton mains in Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

To flag both sides of Tenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.

To place a gas lamp on the northeast corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street.

To lay out as a public place the plot of land on the north side of Houston-street, between Norfolk and Essex streets.

To place a gas lamp in front of No. 10 Avenue C.

To donate two thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents to the Church of the Holy Cross to pay assessment; also, two thousand dollars to the Central Dispensary in aid of its funds; also, eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents to the St. Patrick's Cathedral to pay assessments.

To place free drinking hydrant southwest corner Sixty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

To lay gas mains in Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue; also, in One Hundred and Fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

To place gas lamp in front of number four hundred and forty-two East Ninth-street; also in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, two gas lamps in front of St. Boniface Church, in Second-avenue.

To regulate, grade, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; also, Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River; also, Fourth-avenue, from Ninety-fourth to One Hundred and Third-street; also, Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

To lay Croton mains in Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A. To lay crosswalks at each of the four crossings at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

On motion the Board then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in September, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869.

### Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SATAN IN PARIS. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LONG STRIKE and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Lizzie Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and SPIRIT FIEND.
Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CHILD OF THE SAVANNA, and EAGLE EYE. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The English Parliament will be prorogued on the 10th of August.

The rebellious Carlists in Spain have met with another defeat. At Tarascon a party fought with the volunteers and were whipped. The rebellion seems to be quite unpopular with the people.

### GENERAL.

All Spaniards between the ages of fifteen and sixty in the jurisdiction of Trinidad, Cuba, have been ordered to duty by the Governor. Those fit for active service are to be sent to the field or placed in the reserve corps, and those unfit are to garrison the towns.

A negro riot, that at one moment threatened to assume serious proportions, occurred Sunday night in Charleston. A brass band, composed of colored men, who were said to be Democrats, was accompanying a visiting baseball club to the Savannah boat, when they were attacked by a mob of several hundred men. Sticks and stones were used, and several shots were fired, and several persons were wounded. The interference of the military finally restored comparative order.

The petty war between the two factions into which a number of the Sicilians in New-Orleans are divided, the Palermo and Messina parties, has broken out anew. A few days ago, several members of the two parties meeting, shots were freely exchanged, and two men were killed—Joseph Banano and Pietro Allucio.

The farms along the entire breadth of the valleys of the Colorado, Brazos and Guadaloupe Rivers, in Texas, have been entirely swept away by the recent floods. The estimated damage on the Colorado alone is $3,000,000.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Richard Bradley, in Savannah, early on Saturday morning, and after stupefying Mr. John H. Bradley, the only person in the house, by placing a sponge saturated with chloroform on his pillow as he lay asleep, leisurely ransacked the house and took off all the valuables that they could easily carry. Daring burglaries have been quite frequent of late in Savannah.

The weavers employed in the cotton mills in the old district of Kensington, Penn., are now on a strike for higher wages; and, in consequence, nearly a thousand persons are out of work; 1,500 or 1,700 looms are idle, and all the principal mills are closed. They demand an increase of fifteen cents a cut, and the proprietors stubbornly refuse to pay the advance.

It is surmised that the Military Commission who tried Yerger, in Jackson, Miss., for the murder of Colonel Crane, have found the prisoner guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, as the sentence in any case short of capital punishment would have needed only the approval of the Commanding General of the district, and this has been forwarded to Washington for approval.

A memorial will soon be circulated throughout Washington and Georgetown, D. C., for signatures, asking Congress that the two cities be consolidated under one municipal government, to be called the City of Washington.

The Supreme Conclave of the United States of the Order of Heptasopho, or Seven Wise Men, met in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The Order was reported to be in a very prosperous condition.

Charges of extensive larcenies have been made, in Syracuse, against John H. Sims and others. It is alleged that while Sims was a convict in the Auburn State Prison, packing goods for Howland & Co., the tool-making contractors, he, with the aid of other convicts, and a clerk, named Teneyck, sent out valuable goods to accomplices in various localities. The value of the articles thus stolen is stated at $20,000.

The recently published statement that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell no more gold and buy no more bonds, is declared by our Washington dispatches to have been sent forth without authority.

General Canby has ordered that as much of the January interest on the Virginia State debt as the Treasurer is able to pay shall be paid at once. There is upward of $400,000 in the State Treasury—a little over one-half of the amount due on the January interest.

A dispatch from Fort Benton, Montana, reports that the steamer *Peter Bullen* was burned to the water's edge, at Dauphin Rapids, on Thursday last.

Two negroes were taken from the jail at Appling, Columbia County, Ga., a few days ago, by a party of disguised white men, and their dead bodies were found by a roadside soon after. It is stated that they had had some difficulty or other with a white family.

The sixth anniversary meeting of "The University of the State of New-York," will be held at the Capitol, in Albany, beginning on Tuesday of next week, and continuing three days. There will be papers and discussions on a variety of educational topics. Board will be furnished by several of the hotels at from $2 to $3 per day; and arrangements have been made with the following lines to furnish free return tickets to members of the Convocation who pay full fare one way over the same routes: Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, Oswego and Syracuse, and Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, Hudson River Day Line of steamers, New-York and Troy Steamboat Company, (Night Line).

In the case of Leonard Choate, the alleged Newburyport, Mass., "Fire-bug," who applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* a few days since, for the purpose of procuring a reduction of bail, a decision has been given. The bail upon all the indictments found by the Grand Jury against the defendant reaches the sum of $60,000, being from $3,000 to $5,000 upon each indictment, and the petitioner sought to procure a reduction of bail by having it fixed at a gross sum upon all the indictments. The Judge holding that he had no authority so to fix the bail in a gross sum, and that the bail when considered as relating to each indictment was not excessive, the writ is denied.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Union College at Schenectady, yesterday, Charles A. Aiken, Professor in Princeton College, was elected President.

The British steamer *Lord Lovell*, which cleared from Baltimore on Friday last for Havana, was overhauled on Saturday evening off Cape Henry by the revenue cutter *Northerner*, Captain McGowan, by orders from Washington, on suspicion of being engaged in carrying arms, &c., to the Cuban revolutionists. After a thorough search she was released, nothing being found to justify her seizure.

Edward Halpin, an elderly man from Black Rock, fell over an embankment at Niagara Falls, near the Table Rock, a distance of 180 feet, Friday evening. He was instantly killed, his body being mangled in a dreadful manner.

The American Philological Society was called to order, yesterday, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted. It appointed Dr. Whitney, of Yale College, President of the Society; Dr. Harkness, of Brown University, and Dr. Dwight, of Clinton, N. Y., Vice-Presidents; and Professor George Comfort, of Alleghany College, and Professor Silber, Secretaries.

At the Woman's Suffrage Meeting, held yesterday, it was announced that a convention, similar to the one just held at Saratoga, would meet at Newport, R. I., on Aug. 25 and 26, when distinguished women would make addresses.

A grand theatrical velocipede exhibition was given last evening at the Crosby-street Riding Academy. Several of the best riders in the City took part in it, performing various feats and entering into races.

The trial of Matthew Campbell, a policeman of the First Ward, for the murder of Mr. Long, on the night of the 3d inst., was continued yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardozo presiding. Mr. Robert D. Holmes opened the case to the jury, in behalf of the defence, and several witnesses were examined. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

An unknown man committed suicide in Central Park yesterday, blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Yesterday Judge Brady issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mrs. Abijah W. Colvill, an old lady of 72, alleged to be imprisoned in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum on a false charge of insanity.

A writ of *certiorari* was served on Justice Mansfield yesterday, requiring him to appear before Judge Cardozo on Monday next, and answer in the case of Vreeland *vs.* Vreeland. The writ was obtained on the ground that the defendant was a non-resident of the State and without the jurisdiction of Justice Mansfield.

The Executive Committee of the German Tailors' Union have completed their arrangements for a general strike, and have called a meeting of all interested to be held this morning.

Rose Whaten, a native of County Athlone, Ireland, who is said to have reached the advanced age of 103 years, died yesterday at No. 229 Sullivan-street.

## The Tennessee Contest—Mr. Boutwell's Letter.

The wisdom of the course pursued by Secretary Boutwell, in identifying himself with Stokes in the Tennessee contest, is more than doubtful. "Greatly interested", in the contest he may naturally be; and right he certainly is in "believing that the future political character and general prosperity of the State depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican Party in power." But we are unable to appreciate the expediency or justice of interference in behalf of one section of the Republican Party and against another section; the section assailed by Mr. Boutwell being moreover, that which is most in harmony with the general policy of the President and with the desires and purposes of the party everywhere.

It cannot be on the ground of political antecedents and consistency that the Secretary declares himself in favor of Stokes. As between Stokes and Senter there is in this respect nothing to choose. Both were hostile to the authority of the Union at the outbreak of the war. Neither became loyal under circumstances which entitle him to any special credit. Ex-Governor Brownlow, who can be no more suspected of sympathy with rebels than Mr. Boutwell, declares that, with twenty-five years' knowledge of both candidates, his preference is for Senter. "I have closely watched their political course," says the old man, "and I give it as my candid opinion that Governor Senter's personal character is the better of the two; that his political record is more consistent; and that, in point of ability and statesmanship, he is far superior." We do not accept this testimony as conclusive. But it forms a tolerably good set-off to the Secretary's partiality for Stokes.

If a superior, personal or political record cannot be claimed for Stokes, is he entitled to consideration because of greater regularity in his nomination? Is he the regular Republican candidate, and Senter the bolter? Certainly not. The Convention called to nominate a candidate did not outlive the preliminaries; a row arose about the chairmanship, and the proceedings went no further. And inasmuch as no nomination was made, neither Stokes nor Senter can pretend to be the regular candidate. Both are self-nominated. This fact, however, seems unquestionable; of the delegates to the Convention, a majority were friends of Senter; the disturbance which terminated the Convention having been gotten up by supporters of Stokes and in his interest.

The consistency of the two candidates being equal, judging of them in relation to the Union in the early stages of the war, and the irregularity of their candidacy being the same, in what direction shall we look for the justification of Mr. Boutwell's interference? The proper test, next to the regularity of a party nomination, is the platform on which the contest is conducted. Tried by this standard, we have no hesitation in saying that the platform occupied by Senter is more in accord with that of the Administration and of the Republican Party than that of his opponent. The canvass, so far, has been marked more by an interchange of offensive personalities than the discussion of principles. But an important principle, nevertheless, separates the candidates. Senter and his friends—Brownlow included—favor the earliest possible enfranchisement of those on whom the local law has heaped disabilities. They proclaim that proscription was a necessity of the time at which it was resorted to, but that the necessity for it has passed, and that its continuance serves only to keep alive angry feeling and foster difficulties in the State. The Stokes Party, on the other hand, under the plea of preserving partisan ascendency, would prolong disfranchisement, with all its irritation and injustice.

On the leading issue of the canvass, then, Senter is, and Stokes is not, in harmony with the present policy of the Republican Party. That policy in regard to proscription is happily unmistakable. The Chicago Convention which nominated Grant placed him on a platform of which the removal of disabilities was a conspicuous feature; and successive State Conventions have reaffirmed the same purpose. The latest instance is that of the California Republicans, who resolved "That the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment should be followed by an act of universal amnesty and the enfranchisement of the Southern people." The Republicans of Mississippi, "Radical" and "Conservative," are agreed upon this point, which commands the almost undivided approval of the Republican Press throughout the country. By identifying himself with proscription, Stokes runs counter to Republican feeling in other States, and so concedes to Senter the vantage ground.

With regard to the Fifteenth Amendment, there is no difference between the candidates. Senter has avowed himself its advocate in decided terms, asserting that its adoption by the Tennessee Legislature is "dictated by justice, sound policy and wise statesmanship." In this respect, therefore, he is unobjectionable.

Mr. Boutwell's letter, then, seems to us a mistake—a mistake that is all the more serious because involving reflections upon the patriotism of the Republican supporters of Senter, the leaders of whom have built up the Republican Party in Tennessee, and stood by it when Stokes was selfishly calculating the chances. It is not prudent or just for the Secretary of the Treasury to interfere between Republicans, and least of all to accompany interference with imputations upon those of them who have espoused the cause of Senter. There is no valid reason for identifying the Administration with the triumph of one candidate or the other. Both being Republicans, with a large Republican following, the interest of the Administration and of the party will be best promoted by the maintenance of a neutral attitude at Washington. There may be little apparent impropriety in an expression of preference for Stokes; but is it desirable to make enemies of the Senter Republicans, who will in all probability carry the State?

## The Oxford-Harvard Race.

Since the Harvard four have arrived in England, and taken up their quarters in the little cottage on the Thames, the interest in the coming contest has so increased that already, according to the London telegram, "it exceeds that of the annual University contest" between Oxford and Cambridge. This news adds that "the betting is in favor of Oxford," and very naturally, too; but our impression is that those people who took the original odds of 100 to 10 on Oxford are just now quite satisfied with their prospects; 100 to 10 is long odds to offer on any match between two crews, both claiming to be good—it is hardly enough even to cover the chance of accidents, let alone the other chances. More especially is this true when one of the boats is an utterly unknown quantity in the problem. That Oxford will continue to be the favorite in the betting up to the race, merely on the doctrine of chances, without any question of sympathy or national pride, we may safely assume; but we may also venture to predict that there will be no more such long odds offered on the dark blue. And, as we have said, should the odds fall, as they probably will, to ten to two, ten to three or ten to four, the takers of the original wagers will find themselves in a position to sell out at a handsome margin of profit.

For, it must be remembered, that time constantly increases the chances of Harvard by striking out one or another of the disadvantages, and removing one more of those risks which the American crew so gallantly took. To begin with, there was the risk of the sea voyage, now happily over. There was the same risk for the spare men or substitutes, which will soon be over. There is the risk of the boat, which is said to have turned out to be thoroughly satisfactory, so giving a moral advantage to the spirits of the crew hardly less than its intrinsic advantage of lightness and buoyancy. And so, in a word, as time elapses, the original inequalities of condition between the two crews,—as distinguished from their difference in rowing skill,—are gradually reduced. While the safe elimination of these risks should not lessen our praise for the high spirit which assumed them, yet, on the other hand, we shall be disappointed if this fact does not cause the lofty tone of patronage which papers like the *Pall Mall Gazette* have assumed, to change to something better justified by the facts in the case.

Whatever the issue, this is to be no "distancing" affair. The Oxford crew have no boys' play before them; and although the paper just quoted thinks the Harvard four probably "about equal to an English junior or 'torpid' crew," we know too well the splendid character of Harvard pulling in general to doubt that it will vindicate itself when represented by so superb a four. Granting that in physical strength and condition the two crews will be equal, or, as is more probable, that Oxford will have a slight advantage, it is now asserted by some professional oarsmen in this country, to whom the "Harvard style," now thoroughly known, was like a revelation, that the latter will vindicate its superiority even over the hitherto matchless "Oxford stroke" at the race. Since the affair at Worcester, in which skill achieved so signal a victory over greater strength, this feeling has grown stronger. With the American device of rowing without a coxswain to aid it, it is believed that this Harvard stroke would assuredly win; and, even without the former, it is believed that, as practiced by the best amateur four that ever pulled together in the country, it gives a good chance of success. Should it achieve the victory it so well deserves, the Harvard style of oarsmanship would probably be practiced everywhere, and so mark one more epoch in the history of the art of rowing.

We very gladly take this more hopeful view of the chances of our champions, particularly because none of the drawbacks which had been anticipated have thus far been met. And it should be added that the Oxonians express their ability to so control the policing of the Thames as to insure a perfectly fair contest. Their willingness and great eagerness to do this have always been known; it has only been feared hitherto that the difficulties of the task might be too great, and that the scenes of some University races might be repeated.

## England and China—The Fruits of Mr. Burlingame's Mission.

The British Government — speaking through Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—has again announced its intention of dealing for the future with the Central Government of China alone for redress in case of outrages on British subjects, and of "abstaining from any acts which would remove the responsibility from them to the local authorities." Once more England has pledged herself formally to abide by the main principles advocated by Mr. Burlingame, and the policy, as well as the justice of so doing, was well supported by Mr. Otway. Colonel Sykes, who brought the subject before the House, talked in the old strain about the weakness of the Central Government, the impossibility of its controlling the local authorities, or in any way restraining popular animosity against foreigners, and the necessity for England to maintain her old policy—that of treating the Chinese as a set of savages, with whom trade was profitable, but who had no national rights that need be respected. According to his view, in fact, it is difficult to see what rights they have at all, national or individual, except that of being compelled to trade or be converted, just at the option of any Englishman who may choose to take advantage of treaty rights to live in China. At last, however, he was extinguished by the loud cries of "divide," with which any peculiarly obnoxious speaker is always greeted by the House. Mr. Liddell, in seconding this motion for inquiry into British relations with China, took different ground, and secured an attentive hearing—declaring that the United States of America were entitled to "admiration and imitation in all their intercourse with China," and that they had "invariably shown a conciliation, a prudence, and a conception of Chinese feelings, which fully entitled them to any authority or influence which they undoubtedly possessed over that nation." Therefore, he argued, it was particularly necessary that England should scrupulously observe international law in all her dealings with China, in order to avoid "awkward" consequences.

It is gratifying to find that the true nature of American policy with regard to China has been so clearly stated in the House of Commons, and still more so that the declarations of Government were in full harmony with Burlingame doctrines, and that Mr. Otway, on behalf of Lord Clarendon, announced the final abandonment of the "gunboat policy." It is true that one of his main arguments was based, not on the abstract justice of the case, but on the probability that in course of time, China would possess gunboats of her own, and would that policy then be successful? But he acknowledged in any case the injustice of any attempt on the part of England to take the law into her own hands, urged the House to consider the natural weakness of the Central Government at the present moment, after passing through three foreign wars within twenty years—mainly brought about by the "gunboat" policy—and reminded his hearers that other nations besides England had treaty rights in China, and that the whole subject could only be dealt with by general, comprehensive and deliberate negotiations with the Central Government. We are glad to see that Mr. Burlingame's mission, which at first was greeted with such a storm of obloquy by the English Press, should so soon have resulted in so material a modification of England's policy in her relations with China.

## Mars and Terpsichore.

Jenkins finds all he can do now to chronicle the nightly deeds of the knightly men who now dance and disport at Long Branch. The military men are clearly in favor nowadays at the Court of Beauty, as indeed they deserve to be. What were those lines we used to repeat in younger days, from Dryden? "*None* but the brave, none *but* the brave, none but the *brave* deserve the fair." Yet, on the other hand, there have been difficulties for soldiers in society; a man whose life has been passed in camp and garrison, naturally falls short of some of the ever-varying accomplishments of society. He may know all about point-blank and *ricochet* in gunnery, and yet be ignorant of the relentless laws of croquet; he may be versed in putting an Irish recruit through his paces, without being able to go through his own in the German. Nevertheless, there is no alternative. Society wants heroes, and wants them to dance; and, seeing that the balls now in vogue are not of the sort the military were used to, (though Augustus, if he is not more careful, may find them just as deadly,) why, of course Mahomet must go to the mountain—our heroes must lead the quadrille.

This, accordingly is the sort of description we read nowadays:

> "On the right flank the interest centred, for there stood Tecumseh, gracefully supporting Mrs. Grant, while opposite them stood the Sphinx of the Capital and Mrs. Borie, the head couples comprising Sheridan and Miss Sherman, with General Comstock and Mrs. Comstock *vis-à-vis*. In the second set General Porter, a very Ajax in the fight, a Sidney in the ballroom, led forth Miss Nellie Grant, whose light step and graceful carriage contrasted well with the elegant dignity of Miss Borie, the dashing movement of General Ames, and the more sober motions of Captain and Mrs. Sweeney."

This was at Long Branch, the other night; and what we wish to note is the marked improvement which Jenkins now reports in the dancing of such dignitaries as Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Our readers will recall his descriptions of the dancing of the first two of these distinguished men at Annapolis. It was "ludicrous," "pitiable"—Sherman walked through the quadrille "as if he were marching to the sea;" Grant was "utterly helpless," and so on. Now, all this is changed. One reporter devotes himself to the "dashing movements of Sheridan," another to the "stately step of Sherman," and a third vows that General Grant, though no dancer, is far from being awkward or ungraceful." One authority, referring to the performance of the Lancers, by these distinguished persons, does, indeed, declare:

> "General Grant, under the impression that it was a plain quadrille, became slightly confused, and General Sherman also seemed bewildered, but it was just fun for little Phil. Sheridan, who all through the dance went it with the vim and hurrah of the genuine cavalryman, much to the amusement of the circle who gathered near."

It should be suggested, in justice to all parties, that "the Lancers" do not form now, as they formerly did, a part of the Regular Army organization—though perhaps it might be possible to introduce them in the military establishment "on a peace basis."

However, we note, and we are glad to note, this gradual triumph, if we may take an arrow from Jenkins' metaphorical quiver, of Mars in the domain of Terpsichore. If we must insist on putting our high officers and dignitaries through the dance, it is a pleasure to observe that that bore is probably becoming less disagreeable to them, and that there is a gratifying progress to be acknowledged, in comparing the spectacle of Annapolis with that of West Point, and that of West Point with that of Long Branch.

## Music in the Parks.

There is music on the Mall at Central Park every Saturday, and on the Green every Wednesday, and the proprietors of the Mineral Springs are seeking permission to have a band at their place on other days. This is all very well; the more music the better; but why confine the music to Central Park? It seems to us that there are many reasons why it is very desirable that there should be music at least one evening in each week of the warm season in City Hall Park, Union-square, and Washington and Tompkins Parade Grounds. Shopkeepers and dealers generally in these vicinities would find the investment of the small outlay required from each of them for this purpose a very profitable one, by reason of the numbers of visitors that would be drawn to these localities, while, at the same time, they would be doing something toward rendering these sections of the City more attractive than they now are. A good band performing nightly in each of the parks named would be found to be a paying institution. There are any number of good bands in the City who would find profit and make reputations in this way. We have also numbers of excellent musical societies—such as the Arion, the Liederkranz, the Maennerchor—who practice each week in their close and crowded halls. Why cannot some or all of these give us open-air choruses in the down-town parks? The masses of our people have no actual knowledge of the amateur musical talent that this City can produce, because these choral societies never exhibit themselves except occasionally to a select few in their own halls. If the suggestion herein put forth be acted on, there is no reason why New-York should not become as renowned for its capabilities in the "heavenly art" as it is now for its wealth and business enterprise. All ready for the choruses!

## A Battle of Baking Powders.

If any of our readers had dropped in at the Court-room of the United States Circuit Court in this City on an afternoon about two months ago, he would have seen a sight which we venture to say was never seen in a Court of justice before. He would have seen the Judge on the bench, and counsel learned in the law before him, and learned Professors skilled in science, all watching with interest the process of making and baking bread. Our readers must not think, however, that this was a scene in the struggle for woman's rights, and that these learned legal gentlemen, having taken alarm at the possibility of their being crowded out of the forensic arena by the incursion of feminine aspirants for its struggles and successes, were fitting themselves in advance for success in those domestic avocations which women will then, we suppose, have left to the inferior sex. The affair was a strictly legal one, and the bread-making was a piece of testimony in a trial, as uncommon perhaps, certainly we trust no heavier, than the reading of *Griffith Gaunt* to the jury in Charles Read's libel suit.

The suit was a contest over a patent for a baking powder, alleged to have been invented by Professor Horsford, and our readers will find a note of Judge Blatchford's decision of the case in our legal column. It was decided against the owners of the Professor's invention, on the ground that this "pulverulent phosphoric acid," or "form of acid, phosphate of lime, or of mixed phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid," as he calls it, or baking powder, (as our readers will probably call it, with more satisfaction to themselves,) which he claimed to have invented, was not a mere thing, but had been discovered and made before—made in a different way from that which he had invented, but yet made so that he could not claim to have a patent for the article as a new substance. And inasmuch as the defendant made his baking powder by an entirely different process, and took an entirely different road of arriving at the same goal, the Court declined to interfere with him.

There is, however, in the decision, a suggestion of other suits, and perhaps of victories, yet in store for the Professor. His patent claimed not only the baking powder itself and the process of making it. It claimed also the using of such a powder in bread making. And the Court says that whether he is entitled to such a patent remains to be tested when he brings suit for any infringement of that claim in his patent. If he is entitled to such a patent, the substantial fruits of victory may come to him yet, for if every one who uses the defendant's article in bread making is liable, as an infringer of the plaintiff's patent, it would be apt to interfere with the sale of the article for bread-making purposes. The main and obvious difficulty is how the Rhode Island corporation, which owns the Professor's invention, is to find out who has infringed it. They cannot send agents into the kitchens to watch the manufacture of bread and biscuit, or to examine the cupboards to see if there are empty boxes from which the defendant's baking powder has been used. They might offer a reward to servant girls, who have used it, to inform against their mistresses, and yet would the action for infringement lie, in such a case, against the lady of the house? Or if the husband was sued for it, what damages would a jury give against him, unless it appeared that he attended to the household arrangements and knew what baking powder was used in the family? Manifestly it would have been much better for the plaintiff to have been able to maintain an action against the makers of rival baking powders than to be thus turned over to actions against the innumerable users of them. What would the sewing-machine patents have been worth if the owners of them had been compelled to sustain them by bringing a suit against every woman who used a sewing machine to make a shirt?

## English Pauperism and "Assisted Emigration."

The great question of London pauperism has been once more "brought before the authorities" in England, as the phrase goes. But unfortunately the authorities in question were neither far-seeing statesmen, profound economists, nor warm-hearted philanthropists, but only the guardians of the poor for the various parishes comprised within the metropolis, assembled in solemn conclave in order to consider the proposal recently made to levy a special metropolitan rate in order to assist the destitute and unemployed thousands of the London poor to emigrate. There were present a few of the noblemen, M. P.'s, and clergymen who, in exceptional cases, take the thankless office of guardian, but the conference evidently consisted in the main of the average London guardian—a being about as capable of understanding his true duties or interests as he would be of performing a philanthropic action. The question before the meeting was whether support should be given to a proposal for levying a rate throughout the metropolis, the proceeds of which should be spent in granting sums not exceeding £10 in assisting the emigration of any person who had been settled in any metropolitan parish for at least three years; this last provision being made to obviate an influx of paupers into the metropolis in order to take advantage of such assistance. As might have been expected, the meeting separated without coming to any conclusion, after a good deal of purposeless discussion. There were, however, one or two very noticeable statements made by speakers, which deserve, and must ultimately command, attention in higher quarters. Lord A. Churchill mentioned that the paupers of London had increased in number since 1866 from 100,000 to 130,000—or thirty per cent. in four years; and Colonel Torrens, M. P., stated that he would rather be a black savage in Australia than an agricultural laborer in Devonshire, where average wages for the hardest kind of manual labor come to eight or nine shillings—say $2—a week.

From city, town and village in once "merrie" England, we hear but the same sad story of misery, pauperism, and starvation. It is no longer a local question, even in the metropolis, for the interests of town and country are too closely interwoven for their cases to be taken separately. The whole of England is suffering from an excess of population, aggravated, perhaps, but not caused, by a temporary local congestion of labor; and the only remedy for the evil is wholesale emigration.

How to provide the means for such emigration is the question which must occupy Parliamentary attention before long. Pauperism, swollen every day by fresh victims, is now rapidly bringing whole classes who have long been struggling on the verge down to its own level by the enormous demands made on them for the support of the absolutely destitute. Even the most selfish instincts of the British rate-payer are appealed to, when he is told that for a payment of ten pounds a permanent burden on the parish can be finally got rid of. The time, we are convinced, cannot be far off when there will be a rush of emigration from England like that which has so long taken place from the sister island, and that not of irreclaimable paupers or the physically infirm, but of sound-bodied laborers and skilled artisans, leaving their country in search of work which they cannot obtain at home. Well, Australia will absorb a few; Canada may detain a few others for a time on their way; but the great centre of gravitation for men of this kind we have referred to is the United States. We shall be glad, for the sake of England as well as our own, to hear that measures have been taken for carrying out the scheme of Government assistance to emigrants. Proper precautions will, of course, be taken against the landing on our shores of members of the pauper-criminal classes, or of those who are *primâ facie* incompetent to maintain themselves under any circumstances; but for all who are capable of work, and willing to seek it, there is ample room and a hearty welcome.

## MINOR TOPICS.

We might not be so ready to purchase Cuba from Spain as the London *Times* imagines. It would not be worth while for Spain to sell her colony unless a large price could be obtained; and, though our financial condition is considered strong at present, we have no hundreds of millions in gold to offer for new territory. In fact, we do not believe the American people would be willing to enlarge their debt and increase their taxation, in order to obtain Cuba.

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Oh, fellow-citizens, beware! For what an awful warning from the gallows was given by the wretch who was hung in St. Louis last Friday. What did he say had brought him to the gallows? Did he say it was "rum?" Or what did he hold up as the cause of his untimely end? In his own words we must tell how, standing on the gallows, just before the fatal moment, he exclaimed, "Look where I am to-day; look where I am, my friends. See what a woman will bring a man to. See that wife of mine; she brought me here."

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The latest accounts of the defalcation of Ballard, the Secretary of the Security Fire Insurance Company, are not only remarkable as showing the singular treatment of a presumed culprit, but also as a literary illustration of the Celtic idea of "hitting easy." It is first announced, as a pleasant way of saying that the Insurance Company has consented to a compromise, or what a legal mind would impertinently pronounce a "compounded felony," that "it is not probable that any prosecution will be commenced against the defaulting officer, his sureties being amply able to secure the Company against all loss." And as indicating the purely unselfish motive of the defaulting Secretary, it is published that "no part of the $63,000 was used by Mr. Ballard, except in stock speculations, and he has appropriated no portion of the amount to his own private use." And, finally, we naturally come to this unique announcement of the culprit's remorse: "Mr. Ballard is now at his home in Connecticut, and, it is said, is deeply mortified at the position in which he finds himself." All this is a terrible trifling with the rights of others and the dignity of the law; and as far as we can see it is the Insurance Company which in leniency to the alleged culprit deliberately wrongs the public.

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We suppose the cost of ocean telegraphy will be lowered through the influence of the French Cable; but we are sure it would be good policy for the new Company to put its rates as low as can be conveniently done, with a fair profit. It is probable, however, that we will have to wait for the completion of the new American Cable before we hear of any very serious reduction in prices. We understand, that, in connection with this projected American Cable, there will be new and far more rapid means of transmission, which will permit the cost of ocean telegraphy to be brought down to a very reasonable point.

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Secretary Boutwell alleges that he is anxious for the punishment of his subordinates who have been engaged in the revenue frauds in New-Orleans; but a dispatch which we had yesterday said it was not believed in New-Orleans "that the investigations would be prosecuted and the criminals brought to justice, on *account of the high position of some of the officials implicated*." We consider it very necessary that the people of New-Orleans, as well as the revenue officials throughout the country, should get some light on this matter. The conviction and punishment of these revenue defrauders—especially if they are persons of high position—would have an exceedingly beneficial influence upon the revenue and morals of the country.

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There are so many people who write books which they cannot get published, that we should think there would be abundant employment for the "Authors' Protective Association," which proposes to undertake the publication of the approved works of those who may join it and pay their dues. Any person may become a member, shareholder and voter on the payment of $10; and those who first become members will have a prior right to the examination of their manuscripts, which will be done promptly and conscientiously. In case of profit from a work judged worth printing, the author shall receive three-fourths of it, and in case of loss, such loss will be borne by the Association. We cannot conceive of anything more attractive than this to authors who are able to write popular and profitable books; and, at the same time, we cannot conceive of anything more satisfactory to those authors who get books published that turn out to be profitless. The President of the Association is Mr. Peter Gerard, and its counselor Mr. H. Greeley; but its active spirit appears to be Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas, who is a lady highly spoken of for practical ability as well as literary culture and sound judgment.

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It appears that the Spanish people are rallying to the support of the Liberal Government, and against the Carlists and others who are seeking its overthrow. We have no doubt that the authorities can command the support of the great body of the people as well as of the army; and, in fact, we do not believe that there is at this time any chance of the success of a revolution, whether it be got up in the name of Democracy or in the interest of Bourbonism.

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The ventilation of our public school-houses has been under consideration by the Board of Education. Reports on the subject have been received from nearly all the school principals; and upon these Mr. Gross has made a report setting forth the imperfect ventilation that exists in nearly all the school-houses, and the consequent suffering endured by the children. We are glad to see that the Board has taken up this important matter at this time; and it is advisable that steps be speedily taken to correct the evil, so that when the children resume their studies they may not do so at the expense of their health and constitution.

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Mr. Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, aristocrat, veteran *habitué* of London clubs, sportsman, author and amateur pugilist, has warmly taken up the cause of English ladies with regard to the obnoxious "wire cage" in the House of Commons which so sadly limits their opportunities of hearing and seeing in that assembly, and has in consequence been presented with a piece of plate by two hundred of his clients. In a letter to a misogynistic member of Parliament, he declares that the hostility to the removal of the grating proceeds mostly from married men, who dread giving their wives the power of ascertaining whether their husbands really spend their nights in attending to their Parliamentary duties or not. We regret to hear, on so good an authority, that there is room for suspicion in the matter, but rejoice in feeling assured, from the free admission of ladies to the galleries at Washington, that our Senators and Representatives are at least above suspicion in this respect.

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Now that the Irish Church is stripped of her old attributes of power and badges of distinction, and stands before the world *in puris naturalibus*, ecclesiastically speaking, the London *Times* gravely congratulates her on her disengaged condition, and says she has now, for the first time in her history, "a really honest and independent character." No doubt there is a deal of truth in this compliment; but the naked subject of it will probably find a deal of irony in it, too.

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The London journals speak favorably of Napoleon's late concessions, and some of them ask if the French are really capable of being parliamentary. The *Morning Post* asks if it is possible that the members of the Legislative Body can exercise the right of "interpellation" with "the phlegm which characterizes the evening catechism of the House of Commons." Beyond a doubt the French legislative manner seems nearly as fit for a field of battle as for a Parliament; and if those "Gauls and Francs" continue to give way to their vixenist propensities, they will certainly be "muzzled" again, and very few out of their own peculiar atmosphere will be able to feel sorry for them.

The English policy as regards China is undergoing a marked change—as may be seen in the conversations of the House of Commons and the commentaries of the English journals. The "gunboat policy" is discountenanced, and China is not to be managed like India. There are now too many "Powers" ready to take part in any bullying work, and one great Power has given the key-note of the controversy. Mr. BURLINGAME has prevented a grand scramble, and the common sense of the English is bringing them round to our Western point of view. This is certainly the most powerful American influence ever exercised—in a direct and tangible way—upon the nations of the older continents.

There is apparently another Fenian "alarm" in the Queen's "Dominion." Ottawa has sent a lightning message to Toronto, ordering the gunboats on the lakes to be ready for service. All this, no doubt, comes of the late "rumpus" and conflict in the New-York Courts over the $20,000 Fenian cash now in the hands of a receiver. The outbreak of the Fenians, we assure our neighbors, is confined to this City, being an internecine and fraticidal strife, as far as it goes—but certainly not so far as the frontiers of Canada; and we believe that "gunboat policy" is as little called for at present on the lakes as it is in the interior of China.

A writer in the Washington *Herald* proposes the introduction to the Southern States of the date palm, the sugar palm, and the cocoanut palm—these palms furnishing fruit, sugar, oil, fibre, &c. He argues in favor of trying at least the experiment of introducing these India palms; and he holds that, if properly planted and cared for, they will flourish and become profitable in the South.

Mr. GLADSTONE is reported to be seriously unwell, and that on the very day on which the great triumph of his life was consummated by the royal assent to the Irish Church bill. We regret, but are not surprised at the fact. Since his memorable declaration, eighteen months ago, that "the Irish Church must cease to exist," the strain on his mind, energy and physique—to say nothing of the trials to which his temper has been subjected by rancorous and unscrupulous opposition—has been incessant, and it is no wonder that he should have temporarily broken down when the urgent sense of duty and the stimulus of excitement ceased to exert their sustaining influence. But the end of the session is at hand, and we hope that nothing will interfere to prevent his enjoyment of well-earned relaxation, and his restoration to the health and energy which he devotes so assiduously to the best interests of his country.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

### The Battle of the Bishops in Chicago—Letters from Bishop Whitehouse and Bishop Cummins.

*To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:*

It is very painful to me to find myself brought into such publicity, in accepting an invitation to preach in Trinity Church, and to minister to a flock once under my pastoral charge. Justice to myself, however, demands that I should make a simple statement of facts connected therewith, and I respectfully ask a place for this communication in your columns.

On the 1st day of July I received a letter from the junior warden of Trinity Church, asking me if I could officiate for a few Sundays for my old parishioners during the absence of their rector. I replied by telegraph that I would officiate in Trinity Church on the next Sunday, July 4, and upon my arrival in Chicago I informed the same warden that I could be with them for only one, or at the most two more Sundays.

I preached in Trinity Church on the 4th of July, both morning and evening. The morning discourse was based upon St. Luke, xvii., 20th and 21st verses, and the sermon was one which I had delivered in Grace Church, New-York, during the General Convention of last year, and in other churches. In the course of the sermon I alluded to the sadness which had depressed many noble workers in God's kingdom, in the contemplation of the trials and discouragements of the Church of Christ, and quoted Dr. ARNOLD's (of Rugby) memorable words, viz.: "When I think of the Church I could sit down and pine and die; after all, it is the individual soul that must be saved, and it is that which is addressed in the Gospel." I then alluded to the trouble in our own Church; and charged that they arose from the efforts so continuously made to reintroduce into the Church doctrines and ceremonies which the reformers of the Anglican Church utterly rejected and discarded; errors in faith and practice from which the Church was purified only at the cost of untold suffering of our Protestant forefathers. I never alluded to Cathedral worship, nor did the subject enter into my thoughts upon the occasion.

The Bishop of Illinois, on the 12th day of July, called upon the junior warden, who had invited me in behalf of the vestry to come to Chicago, and asked that I should not be allowed to occupy the pulpit of Trinity Church again. The vestry of the Church were called together, and a most earnest and determined effort was made to induce them to accede to Bishop WHITEHOUSE's demand, and exclude me from their pulpit. They were warned of the danger of adopting an opposite course, and told that they had no right to invite any one to occupy their pulpit to whom the Bishop objected. The canons of the Church upon the matter are too plain to admit of a doubt. They provide that, in the absence of the rector of a Church, the Church wardens and vestrymen, or a majority of them, may invite "any clergyman of this Church" (Canon 12, Title I., section 6) to officiate for them, only taking care that they have "sufficient evidence of his being duly ordained to minister in this Church." (Canon 11, Title I.) Had the vestry yielded to the demand made upon them, they would have affixed a stigma of disgrace upon a former rector and a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose only offence had been an earnest denunciation of an attempt to restore the errors and corruptions of the ante-Reformation period of the Church's history. This the vestry refused to do, and invited me to occupy the pulpit again. This action has brought from the Bishop of Illinois the following letter. Although I might say much in my defence against its charges of "malevolent feeling," of "a disregard of what is gentlemanly and courteous," of "aggression," of "official and personal interference," I am content to abide by the judgment of my many friends in this city, who will bear witness whether they have found in me any such spirit; and to await the judgment of that Friend who is "the Great Bishop and Shepherd of Souls." I am very faithfully yours,

GEORGE D. CUMMINS,
Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

LETTER OF BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1869.

*To the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky:*

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I am informed that, on Monday evening last, by a majority of one in the vestry of Trinity Church, in this city, after a discussion lasting through two meetings, you have been invited to fill the pulpit of that Church for certain Sundays during the absence of the rector.

It has involved the direct issue before that body whether the earnest advice of the Bishop should be followed, not to venture on this dangerous course; or whether, in defiance of that counsel, an invitation should be extended to you, which, with full knowledge of the facts, you have solicited.

This is connected with a train of interference in my diocese—of official and personal attack on myself—which has largely tended to disturb its harmony and create vexed questions of springing bitterness.

The aggressions of last Winter, against which a protest was raised in vain, not only by myself, but by the unanimous voice of the Standing Committee, might have an explanation of some weight in your esteem.

The continued aggression of the present can admit of none. It has degenerated into incidents which subject you to imputations of malevolent feeling, as well as of the disregard of what is gentlemanly and courteous.

The principles which are involved in this interference and aggression I mean to submit, as you are aware, for such adjudication by our peers as they may deem to be equivalent.

I have avoided, as far as in me lay, pursuing its issues through any personal altercation.

I shall, under no circumstances, resort to any penal charges, how satisfied soever I may be that reasonable cause for the same may exist.

I must content myself, in the name of God and His Church, with entering my solemn protest against acts and temper so derogatory to the dignity of our office, our confiding brotherhood, the peace of the Church, and the well-being of the portion of it committed by the Great Head to my unworthy charge.

I therefore, hereby, as far as I can, to give it lawful and moral weight; and violating, I trust, no past claim of fraternal courtesy in the painful exigency so pertinaciously thrust upon me, do protest against your visiting my diocese to officiate in any manner within its bounds.

And may the blessed and merciful Lord forgive us each for our mistakes or misdoings in these humiliating issues. Remaining faithfully yours in our common bonds,

(Signed) HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of Illinois.

## EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, which left Havre July 15 and Brest July 17, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by one day than was brought by the *City of Brooklyn*. Captain SURMONT, of the French steamer, has our thanks for late Paris papers.

## AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

### The Debate in the Cortes on the Herrera Decree—Exciting Scenes—Threat of the Democrats to Pass Over to the Republicans—Prim on his Knees to Them—The Ministerial Crisis, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 12, 1869.

The scene in the Cortes on Wednesday afternoon last, after I had posted my letter to you, was one I shall never forget. For excitement and confusion it has had no equal in the many stormy scenes which the conflicting elements of the Spanish legislators have given rise to. Invective, recrimination, slander, jealousy, pity, contempt and supplication constituted the leading characteristics of the debate. Its ostensible object was a vote of censure upon the new Minister of Grace and Justice, Señor DON MARTIN DE HERRERA, for his circular of the 4th instant relative to judicial appointments, in which he was accused of violating the Constitution by arrogating to the Ministry, or rather to himself as Minister, the filling up of those appointments for life without waiting for the Cortes to exercise the right of laying down the bases on which rhey should be made, in an "organic law of the Tribunals" yet to be submitted, discussed and promulgated. After mature deliberation, PRIM decided to assume for the Ministry the responsibility of the objectionable circular and make the vote of censure a Cabinet question. It was not, therefore, so much the circular itself, or the disgrace of the Ministry who issued it, as the very existence of the Prim Administration that was involved in the discussion of last Wednesday.

When the Cortes assembled, Señor FIGUERAS (Republican) said that for some days considerable disquietude had been created in political circles by the crisis which the conduct of a certain Minister had provoked. The Republicans had been passive, inasmuch as the agitation against the Minister in question had not originated with them, but had spontaneously broken out among the members of the majority. The Republicans desired to afford all the aid in their power to the elimination from the Cabinet of all those elements which were unsound and injurious to the public welfare, and which were producing alarm among those who felt interested in the consolidation of the revolution. They believed coalitions were good to destroy, but not to build up, and that a Ministry composed of opposite elements, like the one Spain had now got, was highly dangerous to their liberties. He wished to ask if the President of the Council (General PRIM) and the Ministers were decided to maintain the decree of the Minister of Grace and Justice, published in the *Gaceta* of the 4th inst., in which he laid down the manner of appointment and promotion in the judicial career? President RIVERO observed that a vote of censure was on the table, but it could not be discussed until Friday. Minister HERRERA said he stood by his decree and placed himself at the disposition of the Cortes. Then commenced an angry discussion as to why the debate should be put off till Friday, in which President RIVERO, Señor FIGUERAS and others took part. Finally it was settled by an appeal to the Chamber, and it was decided that the debate should take place there and then. The proposal was introduced in this shape:

"The undersigned ask the Cortes to declare null and void, of no value, and contrary to the legislative faculties belonging exclusively to the Cortes Constituyentes, the decree of the Minister of Grace and Justice relating to the organization of the Tribunes."

Vicente Romero Giron, Julian Martinez y Ricart, Joaquin Baeza, Manuel Becerra, Gabriel Rodrigues, Luis Rodrigues Secane, Marcos Oria y Ruiz.

PALACE OF THE CORTES, 5th July, 1869.

Señor ROMERO GIRON, as one of the signers, introduced the motion in a long and able speech. As one of the Committee of Fifteen, who had been charged with the preparation of the Constitution, he showed how contrary Señor HERRERA's circular was to a proper interpretation of the Constitution. He was replied to by Señor HERRERA himself, who, of course, defended his circular. A long altercation took place between the two. Admiral TOPETE next put in his oar. He was quite willing to take upon himself all the responsibility of the circular. Great confusion prevailed during TOPETE's speech. He was caustically answered by ROMERO GIRON, who proved himself too able for the sailor-Minister, and completely "shut him up!"

Señor MORALES DIAZ said the circular opened so many gates to patronage and favor that all the conquests of September might be lost through the character it would impart to the judicial power. According to his idea of the spirit of the Constitution only those should be appointed to the immovable places in the Magistracy, who had passed through the ordeal to be laid down by the Cortes in the organic law of the tribunals. Señor CASTELAR said:

"Having been alluded to directly and by name in this debate, I rise to state in a few words the position occupied by the Republican minority in this matter. We believe that as the Minister of Gobernacion (SAGASTA) invaded the powers of the Cortes in his circular regarding the oath to the Constitution, so, also, the Ministers of Grace and Justice (HERRERA) and of Marine (TOPETE) have invaded them in the decrees they published on Sunday last. We believe that principles ought to stand above persons—that above and beyond persons and names and interests there should always be placed the eternal questions of principles. Alas for this Chamber, and alas for the national sovereignty if we permit our rights to fall shackled at the feet of one person, even though this person wears the sword of a victorious General! But it certainly is not the question which we are debating to-day which moves us to pass a vote of censure against the Minister of Grace and Justice; we have other and more powerful motives. We do not oppose him because of our knowledge of what he is, for we form no prejudgment of persons, nor of the political source whence he comes, though we have not forgotton its history; but we oppose him for doing what he has done and for saying what he has said in his celebrated circular, in which, disregarding the first chapter of the Constitution, he has destroyed individual rights, the eternal symbols of our intelligence and our life. Personally, we respect him; but we can never consent or permit our rights to be interpreted in a reactionary manner. We do not combat him because we wish to replace him. Power is a forbidden thing to us, so long as the form of government which is in harmony with our conscience does not triumph. We combat him in order that he may be driven out of office and substituted by another Minister who will interpret individual rights as some of the members of the Committee on the Constitution interpret them, and regulate the tribunals by democratic principles, which, if they were yesterday revolutionary because they were merely aspirations, are to-day conservative; for we have inscribed them at the head of our Constitution and our laws."

Minister HERRERA said he was glad the Republicans had also joined against him, as he liked to confront all his enemies at once. TOPETE thanked Señor CASTELAR and the Republicans for having coupled him in their censures with his colleagues. Next came a speech from Señor ORIO in favor of the proposition. But the speech of the day was made by Señor MARTOS, the leader of the Democrats. PRIM had done all he could to conciliate the party, and had even offered a portfolio to MARTOS, but in vain. Senor MARTOS, at great length, explained wherein he thought the Unionists and the Progresists were departing from the spirit of the revolution—so much so that it was a serious question with the Democrats whether they could continue to be parties to the coalition of the majority. He was very severe on Senor RIOS ROSAS and the Unionists, and scarcely less so on PRIM and the Progresists. He accused the Unionists of reactionary tendencies, and the Progresists of inclining more to them than to the Democrats. Following up this idea, he created quite a sensation by intimating that in view of the necessities of the situation, the Democrats might have to go into opposition by uniting themselves with Republicans! In fact, he bade a temporary farewell to the Progresists, which produced a most exciting scene. The split was evident and imminent. The junction of Democrats and Republicans would give such a numerical strength to the opposition as to prove a complete check to the movements of the Unionists and Progresists, and the addition of such able and powerful speakers as Señors MARTOS and BECERRA to the Republicans would afford a great impetus to the cause of the latter. MARTOS said the Progresists did not seem to comprehend that in entering on the path they were following, they were leaving them (the Democrats) and marching with the most reactionary elements, and being placed in the dilemma of choosing between the Union Liberals and the Democrats, they were choosing the former and breaking with the latter. But he would not quite say "farewell" (*adios*) to the Progresists. He would say "until by-and-by," (*hasta luego*.) This significant and well-understood allusion caused great agitation, and elicited from portions of the Chamber loud applause. "Here we will reunite on the benches of the Opposition," said MARTOS; "here we will remain reunited with all the September—here we will wait, until we are again united to the Progresistas as we have been before in the streets and on the barricades of Madrid, or in emigration! Yes—this we will do when the reaction arrives! On the day of that battle all of us will join together once more, from the Minister of Marine, (TOPETE) who to-day is so irritated against me, to Señor CASTELAR and the Republicans—all of us will be found by the side of the Minister of War (PRIM), and of all those who defend the revolution of September! All this, however, does not prevent us saying that the circular and decree of the Minister of Grace and Justice are attacks on the Constitution!"

Trembling with excitement, and pale and nervous, PRIM rose and almost tearfully said: "With what pain, gentlemen, do I rise to take part in this debate! I rise truly affected. I, who am not accustomed to lose my self-possession! But on hearing the words of Señor MARTOS—which I did not think it was possible in any manner could be pronounced in this place—on hearing Señor MARTOS say 'Adios, Progresistas,' thus severing the bond by which the revolution triumphed—my heart bled!" Here Señor MARTOS asked permission to speak. Full of excitement, PRIM broke out: "Ah! am I mistaken, then? It will be a great pleasure to me to find that I have mistaken Señor MARTOS. If he will give me this consolation, he will take a great load from my mind."

Señor MARTOS—If the President permits me, I will give the explanation the President of the Council of Ministers desires.

PRESIDENT—Proceed.

Señor MARTOS—The President of the Council of Ministers has no reason to be so affected. He has understood my words ill, so much so that he has not understood even my thoughts. I have said to the Progresists not "*adios*," but "*hasta luego*," (until by-and-by,) and that is true. I am not, and my party are not departing from or deserting the majority. We are only standing by our principles, our criterion, our doctrine. We shall remain in our accustomed seats defending what we have always defended, seeing with pain the movement which is being made from the centre of the Chamber (Unionist) to the extreme right, (Ministerial,) and hoping it will turn itself toward the left centre, (Democrats,) and even toward the *quasi* extreme left, (Republican.)

Admiral TOPETE—*Quasi* extreme?

MARTOS—Well, then, take the phrase without the "*quasi*" if there be any satisfaction in suppressing it! We are not going elsewhere. We are in our right places, and on this most important question, on seeing that our friends, the Progresists, are turning aside, as we believe they have been for some time, I said to them, "*hasta luego*."

PRIM—Señor MARTOS has only repeated what he said before, but he is greatly mistaken as to these evolutions. There are no kinds of evolution among us. We are doing nothing but what we have been doing since September—to be very liberal, to do our utmost for the development of its principles—to preserve the union in the majority for its elements have been our constant efforts. When I see so important a man and distinguished a patriot rise in bad humor to apostrophize, one and the other, and concluding by bidding us farewell, I repeat, that I feel greatly grieved, for it makes me foresee days of blood for the country! What reasons has Señor MARTOS to apostrophize thus one side of the Chamber and to turn to the other? Is he an advanced sentinel appointed to guard the liberties of the country? Have not the Ministry and the majority whose hands are red with the revolution of September the same position which he arrogates to himself, that of guarding the revolution and liberty? [Cries of "Good! Good!" and applause.] There was no reason to fire the mine which exploded the other day through the words of Señor RIOS ROSAS, and no occasion to repeat the operation still later through the first circular of the Minister of Grace and Justice. To-day I have seen with pain the same thing attempted by virtue of the decree published by the same Minister last Sunday. I say to Senor MARTOS and his friends that, to my understanding, they have no occasion for their attitude of to-day. If the decree displeased them, they, being members of the majority, and political and personal friends of the Ministers, should have approached them, and, above all, myself, to ask explanations, which would have been given them, and all would have had a satisfactory result. I repeat my question: What motive has Senor MARTOS and his worthy companions for the attitude they have assumed to-day?

After this piece of banter and defiance, which is so characteristic of PRIM, he attentively watched its effects on the benches of the Democrats. Expressive shakes of the head on the part of MARTOS and BECERRA gave him to understand that the line of reply which he had adopted had not been successful with them. Quickly changing his tone, he said: "I ask, I supplicate Señor MARTOS, and I will ask and supplicate it of him a hundred times if necessary, to take all circumstances into consideration, and also to take into account the consequences his words may have; for, according to what has fallen from him, he is to-day in opposition! If the fact be not so, let him gratify me by telling me if I am mistaken. Oppositions begin by small degrees, and in our case they will go on until the coalition composed of the three elements is dissolved. I do not wish it dissolved. I will do all I can to prevent that unfortunate result. If Señor MARTOS will indicate any kind of sacrifice or abnegation that will avert it, I will be prompt in accepting it. The majority cannot, ought not, to be dissolved! It would destroy liberty and the revolution. In the name of the country and of liberty, I ask Señor MARTOS to reflect well upon his words, to withdraw them and to offer the embrace of reconciliation to the majority—the only means by which all may be saved!"

Señor MARTOS replied—"The President of the Council of Ministers has harped upon the idea that I and my friends are going to break the phalanx of the majority and go into opposition. He is mistaken. We are not. We only offer opposition to an act which we believe to be an attack on the rights of the Assembly. The Government has made that act their own. I am sorry for it, but I shall sustain Señor ROMERO GIRON's motion." Loud cries of "Vote, vote," from the Unionists interrupted him. It was met by counter cries of "No, no," "Order," "Silence," &c., and much confusion.

Señor MARTOS—Ah, I see, gentlemen, the Conservatives wish to appeal to the supreme law of the vote.

After a few words from PRIM the vote was taken. The interest was intense, for it was well known that at two or three caucus meetings of the majority such determined opposition was manifested to Minister HERRERA and such promises of condemnation of his objectionable circular were made as to render it almost certain that, aided by the votes of the Republicans, the vote of censure would be carried.

The event, however, proved otherwise. At the last moment the extraordinary efforts put forth by PRIM and the diligent exertions of the "whips," caused so many to turn from their purpose that when the votes were cast, the motion of Señor ROMERO GIRON was "refused to be taken into consideration" by a majority of 144 to 95! Thus Minister HERRERA and his circular, and the Prim Ministry in general were sustained. But it was only a nominal victory after all. It was in reality a moral defeat, for PRIM finds it quite impossible to carry on the Government with the Ministers he has, and he finds it almost equally impossible to replace them by others and at the same time to maintain the coalition. He has been unceasing in his efforts to remodel the Cabinet. Meeting after meeting and conference after conference have been held, but, up to the moment I write, without any practical result. MARTOS and BECERRA, whom PRIM wants badly to join him, positively refuse. It is said in this morning's papers that the "crisis" will be put an end to to-day, but I have my doubts.

Much comment has been excited by President RIVERO's conduct on the occasion of the vote of censure. It was well known he was one of the principal getters up of it, and it was even expected he would speak in its favor. He kept the chair all the time the debate was proceeding and until the voting began. Just before it closed he gave up the chair to Vice-President CANTERO and left the House! He was too much of a Democrat to vote against a motion he himself had prepared, but he was too much of a coward to vote against the Prim Ministry! This was the secret. General MILANO DEL BOSCH voted against the motion, though he was the head of a deputation of the majority who had gone to PRIM a day or two before and told him that if Minister HERRERA and his decree were not both repudiated, they would join in the vote of censure!

The Republicans held a "demonstration" at Barcelona, a few days since, at which they carried banners bearing the inscriptions, "No more Kings!" "*Viva la Republica*." The Captain-General of Catalonia, Señor NOUVILAS, has been dismissed "for not having prevented exhibitions contrary to the form of government established by the Constitution!" He is a Liberal, though not a Republican, and his dismissal has created a good deal of dissatisfaction. At one time it looked as if public order would be disturbed in Barcelona in consequence of it, but it has not. The troops, however, were under arms two or three days and nights. The General's successor is not as yet named.

My last letter will probably reach you at the same time with this. The explanation of the fact is to be found in the following paragraph from the *Correspondencia* of the 8th:

"The postal train, which left Madrid yesterday for France, was not able to connect with the French train, having been delayed by the increased number of passengers that went in it."

What a commentary on the manner in which public business of all sorts is managed here!

PERSONAL.

General SICKLES is expected here by the 18th or 20th. On his arrival, [illegible] will go, for the bathing season, to Sebastian, and will probably winter in Paris.

## DOUBLE ASSASSINATION.

### The War of the Sicilians in New-Orleans—Joseph Banano and Peter Allucci Shot by Salvater Rossa.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 23.*

Again has the community been startled by the perpetration of a scene of blood and violence. Scarcely do we recover from the horror of the Fourth District tragedy before the lower part of the city is made the scene of a double homicide. About 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning SALVATER ROSSA was passing along the Levee, near St. Philip-street, when he saw a number of men near the foot of Ursulines-street in conversation, and, making signs and references to himself, which he at once interpreted as having a hostile meaning. These fears may have been still further excited from the fact that the men were known to him as enemies and he could perceive they were armed. It is alleged, too, that one of them called out to him, and was in the act of firing on him when he did so. No sooner than he saw this, ROSSA turned into St. Philip-street, and proceeded as rapidly as he could to arm himself at a house near by. Returning again to the corner of St. Philip-street and the Levee, he found the crowd of Sicilians as he had left them, and, without waiting for a challenge, fired into them several shots from a double-barreled gun. Two of the men fell mortally wounded, and expired within a few moments.

The cause of the difficulty appears to have grown out of the tragedy perpetrated several months since at the Poydras Market, when an old and respectable citizen, Mr. CLARK, was shot and killed. It appears that ROSSA was in some way mixed up in that affair, and for his conduct then, a deadly vengeance has been sworn against him by some of his countrymen. Subsequently, a number of Sicilians were arrested when in the very act of shooting in Lafayette-square, when the case was called up for trial. The feud thus commenced has gathered in intensity every day since, until this morning it has culminated in a double homicide.

It will be remembered that ROSSA was tried some two years since for the murder of Mr. WELLS, the Commissary of the market. He was acquitted on that occasion, but is well known as a dangerous and desperate man, inured to bloodshed, and reckless of its consequences. He was arrested by Officer RAESTER, a few moments after the shooting was done, and taken to the Charles-street Station, where he is now confined. These are the facts of the case, so far as the reporter was able to learn them in the hurry and confusion incident to the occasion.

It seems that our city is given over of late to scenes of bloodshed and violence, since scarcely a day passes that the community is not called upon to sustain the shock of some startling tragedy.

About 8 o'clock last night, Captain BADGER, of the Third Precinct, telegraphed to the Chief that he was sadly in want of an operator, as more trouble was apprehended in consequence of the tragedy in the morning. It appears that several parties belonging to the Messina and Palermo factions had armed themselves and determined to fight it out. These, it seems, are about equally divided between the French and the Poydras Markets, and are the adherents of both ROSSA and JOSE BANANO, and PETER ALLUCIO, the murdered men. If these apprehensions should prove correct, a bloody broil may be looked for. The factions are intensely excited and mutually declare the most ultra revenge. Notwithstanding all this, the reticence of these people toward the Americans are remarkable. However much they may dislike each other, they are not willing to refer the matter to the arbitrament of an American jury, and it is very doubtful, in the trial of the case, if any one can be found to swear against the accused.

The action of Officer TAYLOR in the arrest of ROSSA is spoken of as an incident of extraordinary gallantry. It appears that ROSSA was about drawing his pistol on Officer BAASTER, when TAYLOR clinched with him at the risk of his life, and prevented the homicide from adding still another victim to his bloody work.

## THE SAD DROWNING AFFAIR IN MAINE.

### Two Boys and Two Girls Drowned in Lake Auburn—A Struggle for Life in the Pitiless Waters.

*From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, July 26.*

The death angel since our last issue has been busy in our midst. At one fell blow Saturday evening the great destroyer bore off four victims—children of love and promise. The particulars, as gathered from CHARLES TURNER, one of the survivors, are these: Messrs. H. G. TURNER and JOHN TURNER are brothers, doing business together in Charlestown, Mass. Mr. H. G. TURNER's wife is a sister of Rev. A. H. HEATH, of Auburn. The two Mrs. TURNER, with their children, (each had two,) were spending the Summer in Auburn—Mrs. JOHN TURNER at Mr. PHILLIPS', and Mrs. H. G. TURNER at widow ISAAC LIBBY's, near the eastern shore of Lake Auburn. On the shore of the lake was an old flat-bottomed boat, perhaps ten feet long by five feet wide, a leaky, treacherous craft, whose sides above water had been shrunk in the sun, so that when the boat was loaded it was more leaky even than at other times.

Mrs. ISAAC LIBBY had three sons, EUGENE, aged 18; JULIUS, aged 15, and CECIL, aged 13. Mrs. H. G. TURNER's daughter, FLORINA, was 16 years of age, and her son, CHARLES, 14. The young people had been accustomed to get into the old flat-boat and paddle about the pond for fish or for pleasure. On Saturday forenoon a party of five of them made such a trip across an arm of the lake.

In the afternoon six of them made a similar trip, caught some perch and cooked them on the shore, and after their pleasant picnic dinner the company, consisting of six—EUGENE, JULIUS, CECIL, CHARLES and FLORINA, above named, and Mr. JOHN TURNER's daughter, ADDIE, aged 17, got into the boat to return. As they stepped on board FLORA noticed that there was considerable water in the boat, and said to EUGENE, who was sitting in it on an old bucket, that they had better bail the boat, but he thought it unnecessary. CHARLES says there was perhaps two inches of water in the boat then. EUGENE and JULIUS took the oars and paddled the old hulk slowly through the water, and heedless of the danger—for there did not seem to be any—the little party of six gave themselves up to the fullest enjoyment of the sail. The fact that the water was treacherously running in at the cracks in the boat's sides which her unusual load sank in a considerable degree under water, did not seem to attract their notice, or if it did, not sufficiently to alarm them. The plash of the light waves, once in a while, spattered water into the boat and barely sprinkled the clothing of its occupants, but this only added a little variety to their sail and aroused no fears. But every drop of water that trickled or spilled into the uncertain craft was new weight to a fearful prophecy. The boat had slowly moved toward the homeward landing and only about fifty feet intervened between them and land, when, as CHARLES says, without a moment's warning the boat sank beneath them—going down as he says, not one end foremost, but sinking horizontally. Its hapless occupants all went down to the bottom with it. CHARLES, EUGENE and JULIUS could swim. ADDIE and CECIL shrieked with terror, as the boat filled and sank. FLORA was speechless. They had not even time to jump from the boat, and locked in each others' arms, went down together.

The boat slipped from under them and arose at another point and floated off, its sides just visible on the surface. As the unfortunate victims rose to the surface, there was nothing for them to grasp but one another. The boat was out of their reach; one or two old paddles and bits of boards did not avail to aid them. ADDIE caught hold of FLORA—CHARLES, who could swim, caught FLORA and finding they were sinking, pushed ADDIE off, hoping to save himself and his sister, but FLORA grasped him around the neck and disabled him from swimming, and both sank instantly to the bottom. And here little CHARLEY says, finding that unless he released himself from her grasp both must die, he resolved he must leave her to perish and try to save himself, but, he adds, his heart breaking with grief, "I had a regular battle with her to escape." But at last he wrenched himself from her death-grasp and arose to the surface, almost exhausted. The distance to shore was but slight, and he was just able to swim a few feet, far enough to touch bottom, and was helped ashore by a boy who happened to be near.

When CHARLES pushed ADDIE from FLORA's grasp, EUGENE took her and tried to save her, but she clung to him in such a way that he was unable to swim with her, and both sank to the bottom; so to save his own life he was forced to release himself from her grasp. As the girls arose the second time ADDIE and CECIL grasped JULIUS and bore him down, and, no doubt, they perished in each other's embrace. Just as CHARLES got ashore, he turned around to see what could be done, and saw EUGENE swimming just behind him, almost exhausted, crying "Help, I'm sinking." The boy on the shore—PLINY CASWELL—who had now come to the rescue, got a long pole and extended it to EUGENE, who had strength enough left to grasp it, and was drawn half conscious to the shore, where after a short time he was restored, so that he was able to walk. Just as EUGENE cried for help, CHARLES, who had reached the shore, looking further in the rear of EUGENE, saw FLORA's hair floating on the surface and part of her dress, but he saw them only for a moment, and then all was gone. Four hapless victims had perished—two promising and beautiful girls, two Christian boys, sons of a devoted minister, himself recently gone to his heavenly home. One of these sons was studying at the Maine State Seminary, preparing for college. Both of them, together with EUGENE who was saved, were to have been baptized and admitted to the Free Baptist Church (Rev. Mr. HEATH's) next Sabbath. It is singular and melancholy coincidence that the three stricken families have each one child left. The bodies were found near the place where they went down, in about an hour and a half after the accident.

### Insurance Upon the Bark Jersey.

The bark *Jersey*, before reported lost while going into Tamatare, Madagascar, was a new vessel, on her first voyage, and was in all respects a first-class vessel. She was insured on vessel, freight and cargo as follows: Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Boston, $15,000; Neptune, $15,000; New-England, $[illegible]; [illegible]; Boston Lloyds', $15,000; [illegible]; Mercantile, $10,000; Hide and Leather, $10,000; Merchants', $10,000; India, $10,000; Shoe and Leather, $5,000; Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia, $20,000; Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $20,000; Mercantile Mutual, of New-York, $20,000; New-York Lloyds', $20,000; Pacific, of San Francisco, $[illegible]; Narragansett, of Providence, $5,000; Ocean, of Portland, $5,000; Beverly, $5,000; Merchants' Mutual, of Newburyport, $5,000; Salem Mutual, $10,000. Total, $[illegible].

## WIFE MURDER IN CHICAGO.

### A Woman Stabbed and Almost Instantly Killed by her Husband.

*From the Chicago Republican, July 26.*

The south side of the city, a little after noon yesterday, was shocked by the announcement of a fiendish murder having been committed by THOMAS WILSON, the victim being his wife, CATHARINE WILSON. The parties occupied the back portion of the premises owned by a Mrs. DUGGAN, No. 112 Fourteenth-street. They had four children—a boy of 14, a girl of 9, another boy of 3, and an infant only 8 months old. At the time the deed was perpetrated there were in the house only WILSON, his wife and baby, the other children being at a friend's house. Police Officer JOHN CASEY, of the First Precinct, entering by the back way, found Mrs. WILSON almost lifeless, stretched upon the floor, and lying in blood from a fearful gash in the right side of the abdomen. Her bowels protruded from the wound, and in about two minutes after the officer's arrival, the woman died in terrible agony. Officer CASEY immediately proceeded to the inner room, where he found the murderer, whom he at once arrested, not, however, without considerable resistance on his part. Finally the officer mastered him, and placing him on a street car, conveyed him to the Twenty-second-street Police Station. Officer CASEY, accompanied by other officers, then returned to the theatre of the crime, and placed the body of the murdered woman on a bed, to await the Coroner's inquest. On searching the premises, a large dirk-knife was discovered, which was wet at the time, although there were no traces of blood on it, and which is supposed to have been the fatal weapon used by the monster husband in taking the life of his unfortunate victim. The murderer is a man of about 40 years of age, and has lived in that neighborhood with his family during the last eight years, following no particular business. He has frequently represented himself to have been an officer in the British service, with what degree of truth cannot be ascertained. The murdered lady was, in appearance, a fine, comely woman, of about five and thirty; Irish by birth, and bearing among her neighbors a high reputation.

It would appear, from the statements of people well acquainted with the WILSON family, that the husband and wife have been living unhappily for several years, owing to the quarrelsome and violent disposition of the former. This same man, almost four years ago, dangerously stabbed one THOS. DOYLE, who, on recovering from his wounds, refused to prosecute him. WILSON never would work hard for a living, and the poor murdered wife used to take in washing to support the entire family, including the worthless scoundrel to whom she had the misfortune to be bound. She was engaged at her work, over the wash-tub, at the time of the fatal quarrel. It is said that WILSON used to keep all the money, and the poor woman had to beg some of him to supply the family wants. This aroused the anger of the brute, and a few mornings ago he drove both wife and children out of their beds to seek shelter at a neighbor's house. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. DUGGAN, who lives in the front part of the premises, heard Mrs. WILSON at her door; she got up to let her in, but the woman went away before she could speak with her. The quarrel appears to have lasted all day until noon, when Mrs. DUGGAN, hearing a fearful shriek, went into WILSON's apartments and found things as previously described. She asked the wretched murderer to come and look at his victim, but he only said, "There is nothing wrong with her; give her a drink of water." This was before the arrival of the officers.

The tragedy has caused immense excitement in the neighborhood, where Mrs. WILSON, although in reduced circumstances, was honored and beloved. Crowds assembled around the house and gave expression to their indignation in no measured terms. Had the knowledge of the fearful crime spread in the neighborhood previous to the removal of WILSON, the exasperated people might have meted out to him "a long rope and a short shrift." Happily for the peace and credit of Chicago, the sanguinary wretch is now in the hands of offended justice, and it is to be hoped he will meet with condign punishment.

At the inquest, held last night, when testimony in accordance with the facts was adduced, the Coroner's Jury handed in the following verdict. "We find that the deceased, CATHARINE WILSON, of No. 112 Fourteenth-street, City of Chicago, &c., came to her death through injuries received from a knife in the hands of one THOMAS WILSON, said to be her husband."

WILSON was committed to the County Jail, on charge of murder in the first degree.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

### The Accident on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad on Saturday.

*To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:*

Under the above heading I desire to make a careful statement of facts connected with the almost terrible tragedy on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad on Saturday last. I left Saratoga on the 9:15 A. M. train for Boston, *via* Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg, and proceeded safely to Rutland, where we left the passengers going north. We left Rutland forty minutes late, and wound our way up the mountain and commenced our descent toward Bellows Falls, having made up more than half of the lost time before reaching Chester, which we left at about 1:30 P. M.

About half-way between Chester and Bellows Falls is the town of Rockingham, where we had all the elements for the most terrible tragedy that ever happened in New-England, if not in the United States. They were these: we were going thirty-five miles an hour on a down grade round a sharp curve, with a misplaced switch, and 200 feet from that a bridge crossing a ravine of rough rocks 80 feet below the track laid on this bridge!

To cap the climax, a locomotive was following us, and was coming madly down the grade, not knowing but the track was clear, as the engineer cannot see the switch until within about forty yards of it.

The engine on our train was a fine one—the "Chester"—under the care of EDWARD FOSS, one of the best engineers on the road. On rounding the curve he saw the open switch and instantly reversed his engine and whistled for brakes, but the momentum was so great that the whole train ran on the sleepers till the bridge was reached, and then the engine took a slight turn toward one side, but being under such headway, it crossed the bridge and plunged headlong down the embankment on the opposite side, turning nearly over, and with the driving wheels furiously revolving, as the engineer had not shut off the steam.

The tender was wrenched from the engine and baggage car, and lay some distance down the bank, while poised at an angle of forty-five degrees, within a foot of the edge of the bridge, stood the smoking and first passenger cars; one foot more and the train, with its 100 or more men, women and children, would have been dashed on those cold, gray rocks, eighty feet below. The passengers, when they realized their condition, were silent with horror. It would hardly have been possible for one to have escaped if the car had gone over the awful brink. The engineer was badly cut and bruised, but was able to walk to a house some eighty rods distant, where medical aid was sent, and it was found, that though badly hurt, no bones were broken, and it was thought he would be able to be conveyed to his home in Rutland that evening.

He stuck bravely to his engine in the face of almost certain death. The fireman and the depot master of Chester (who was on the engine) escaped with only a few bruises. The baggage was scattered about among the trees and bushes, and one trunk rolled down into the stream and floated about until secured by the baggage-master.

With wonderful presence of mind, the baggage-master rushed back with a flag and stopped the coming locomotive, just in season to prevent an additional catastrophe of no ordinary character; and yet I was told, that although the "Chester" carried a flag, our conductor did not know it, and that if our baggage-master had been killed, there was no one on the train to attend to checking the coming engine! Not a passenger received as much as a scratch, and the passenger cars were not injured in the least. And now it will be asked, "Who was to blame?" I walked back to the switch, and found the lock lying on the ground and the switch wide open! I asked, "Who tends this?" "No one, Sir; the Company do not allow us to have a key; the conductor of the freight train has the key, and they took a car from this side track this morning, and, I suppose, left the switch open; we have nothing to do with it."

The hand car of the track repairer stood within ten yards of the switch, and why he did not see the danger no one can tell. Word was sent to Bellows Falls, and a car with help was sent up, and after two hours' delay we started for Bellows Falls. It was now after 4 P. M., and we had had nothing to eat since morning, and I thought it would have been common courtesy for the conductor of our train or the Assistant Superintendent, who was there, to have told us we would have ample time to stop and eat before going forward, as we must wait for the up train not then due; but not one word was said, and if we asked we were told that they were going "right off." After a delay of three-quarters of an hour we started, and got to Fitchburg about 8:30 P. M., and found the depot closed, and were told that there was no engine ready to take us to Boston.

No one seemed to know or care anything about us, but after a delay of half an hour, an engineer accidentally went into the engine-house, and was told that he must take us to Boston. With reluctance he consented, and started out. It was then after 9 P. M., and the train was not expected along the route. I chose, with a gentleman and his wife of my acquaintance, to stop in Fitchburg until morning, and take the milk train, at 6:30 o'clock Sunday morning. And now, Mr. Editor, I leave the public to judge of the merits of the case. The train was thrown from the track by the most culpable negligence on the part of the officials of the road, and the treatment of the passengers was as I have stated above. Yours, truly, WM. A. BROWN.

LYNN, Monday, July 26, 1869.

## THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

### The Litchfield Expedition—Statement by Dr. Peters.

*From the Utica Herald, July 27.*

Yesterday Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, of the Litchfield Observatory, started for Des Moines, Iowa, with a new German spectroscope and other instruments for observing the solar eclipse of Aug. 7. He takes with him three assistants, all experts in science—Professor ROGERS, of New-Haven, FREDERICK HUBBARD and ISAAC H. HALL, of New-York. Mr. HUBBARD is a native of Utica, ranking high in his profession as a civil engineer. Mr. HALL spent a year in the Litchfield Observatory, as an assistant of Dr. PETERS, before he began the practice of law in New-York. Dr. PETERS sends us the following statement:

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., July 26, 1869.

*To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:*

An accurate computation of the eclipse of Aug. 7, has given for this Observatory the following circumstances, which approximately also may be taken for Utica:

Eclipse begins at 5h. 3m. 10s. local mean time.
" ends " 6 52 26 " " "

The magnitude of the eclipse will be 10 4-10 digits, dividing the whole diameter of the sun into 12 digits; or, in other words, nearly seven-eighths of the solar diameter will be obscured, leaving a narrow sickle, whose greatest width is one-eighth. Counting upon the circumference of the solar disk from its vertex or highest point 131 degrees around to the right, we come to that point, where we have to look for the first indentation produced by the moon. It is of less interest to know the point, where the moon leaves the disk at the end of the eclipse; this is found, however, by counting 70 degrees from vertex to the left.

As to the participation of Hamilton College in observing the eclipse where it is total, I wish to answer to your inquiry, that the expedition, which owes its existence to the liberality of EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, and therefore justly is called the "Litchfield Astronomical Expedition of Hamilton College" will be stationed near Des Moines, Iowa, where the obscuration lasts nearly two minutes and forty-five seconds. While observations for precising the times of beginning and end will not be neglected (though nowadays of comparatively little use,) the principal object will be the investigation of certain questions regarding the physical constitution of the sun and its envelopes. Two larger telescopes, respectively of nine and four inches aperture, will form the centre, around which will be arranged the other apparatus; several smaller telescopes and spy-glasses, three chronometers, a spectroscope, Nicols' prism, an extensive set of glasses of various colors and shades, another set of photographic paper, &c., &c. You see that our outfit has the desirable completeness, and with the zeal and intelligence united in the gentlemen whom I am so fortunate to have as companions, (WM. A. ROGERS, FREDERICK HUBBARD, I. H. HALL,) we hope the expedition, if the weather be propitious, will contribute a good share to the advancement of our knowledge of the sun—in the same time telling to the scientific world that we have a LITCHFIELD stepping in with his aid, and in the most amiable manner too, where, I regret to say, our Legislature showed only a cold shoulder. Very respectfully yours,

C. H. F. PETERS.

## THE CRAIG-SPRAGUE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

### It is not yet Ended—Sprague Going to see the Thing Through if it takes a Lifetime.

*From the Chicago Tribune, July 25.*

The irrepressible conflict between the "2 harts and soles" of ELISHA C. SPRAGUE and AMANDA CRAIG, is not at an end. Nor is there a present likelihood that it will be at an end till AMANDA's brown locks are as gray as those of her ancient admirer. A statement has recently been circulated in the newspapers to the effect that Mr. SPRAGUE had acquiesced in the judgment of the Court at Wheaton, and would immediately come down with the $40,000, being the reduced value of the affection he had withdrawn from the sentimental teacher of youth at Cincinnati. But this is not true. Mr. SPRAGUE has apparently just awakened to the fact that this is the grand event of his life, and he prefers litigation, however expensive, to the endowment of an abandoned sweetheart. So that Miss AMANDA, instead of reveling in the enjoyment of $40,000, is still left pining and unconsoled, like the forlorn maiden in the moated grange, who said:

"The night is dreary,
He cometh not down, she said."

The unfortunate SPRAGUE has been subjected to all kinds of unpleasant criticism since his first appearance before the public. Like a dog with a tin kettle tied to his tail, he has been pelted with paragraphs all over the land. Editorials, gay, grave, lively and severe, have been hurled at his devoted head. He has been made the standing joke of comedians; he has been called an old dog, an old donkey, an old satyr, a miserable old wretch, a dirty dog, and any other dog; all of which is indirectly attributable to the fact that he is an eccentric old gentleman, whose education has been neglected, and who spells the second name in the Trinity with a small g. For two years he has been systematically bled by attorneys, whose only object or anxiety in regard to his affairs was to make him bleed lively. And at last the gay old Lothario has roused himself like a little giant refreshed with slumber, and prepares to fight it out with AMANDA till he worries her into a yellow leaf. The indiscriminate abuse heaped upon him by some journals seems to have braced him up to the fight, and it is to be feared that the disappointed fair one will at least gain some experience of the law's delay before the days of her long trial are over.

That the statement of SPRAGUE's acquiescence in the decree of the Court is erroneous will be seen from the following notice in the Ottawa *Statesman* of July 20:

*State of Illinois, Supreme Court—Within and for the Third Grand Session of Said State.—Elisha C. Sprague vs. Amanda J. Craig—Error to Du Page. Whereas,* The said ELISHA C. SPRAGUE has sued out a writ of error from said Supreme Court to reverse a judgment obtained by said AMANDA J. CRAIG, against said ELISHA C. SPRAGUE in the said Circuit Court of Du Page County, which said writ of error is now pending in said Supreme Court; and, whereas, a writ of *scire facia* has been duly issued herein, returnable on the first day of the next term of said Supreme Court to be holden at Ottawa, in said State, on the second Tuesday of September next, according to law; and, whereas, also, it appears by affidavit, on file in the Clerk's office of said Supreme Court, that the said AMANDA J. CRAIG is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, and without the reach of said Supreme Court: Now, therefore, you, the said AMANDA J. CRAIG, the said defendant in error, whose non-residence appears as aforesaid, are hereby notified to be and appear before the Justice of said Supreme Court, at the next term of said Court, to be held at Ottawa, in said State, on the second Tuesday in September next, to hear the record and proceedings brought into said Supreme Court on return of said writ of error, and the errors assigned, if you shall see fit, and further to do and receive what said Court shall order in his behalf.

W. M. TAYLOR, Clerk of the Supreme Court.
Dated this 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

The case will come before the Supreme Court at the next September term.

"Old SPRAGUE" seems to have survived the laughter of the world, and in these days he appears wonderfully brisk and regenerated. Indeed, since the days of the Wheaton trial, so spruce and airy does he walk abroad that one might well be skeptical as to whether the motives of the fair AMANDA were entirely mercenary after all. Where are the traces of his "arisplace," his issues, his running sores, which made him so sad when he sat upon his pile of joice in the 3 storey and invoked th blessing of Heaven? He has shaken them off as the lion shakes the dewdrops from his mane. He looks forward to a still longer courtship with his AMANDA, and feels confident that he will yet sustain the charges he made against her.

HEROISM ON THE RAIL.—Among the compensations of disasters is the manner in which they bring out traits of courage and disinterestedness. On Saturday two accidents occurred—the first on a Connecticut River and the second on a Rutland train. In one case a jammed brakeman hanging by the knob of a car door, said to the brother brakeman who came to his assistance: "DICK, if any one else is hurt worse than I am, help him first." In the other case, the first words of a severely injured engineer were: "Are any of the passengers hurt?"—*Boston Transcript, July 26.*

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT's KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries. —*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THURSDAY MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

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AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.
DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
CABLE TELEGRAMS.
FOREIGN LETTERS.
GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
SCIENTIFIC NOTES.
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TEMPERANCE ITEMS.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

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Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to childhood at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE's CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all Druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

## DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, July 25, SARAH, widow of Henry Anderson, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 28th, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 4 Orange-place, Newark, N. J. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island.

BARCLAY.—On Tuesday afternoon, July 27, at his country residence near New-Hamburg, GEORGE BARCLAY, son of the late Colonel Thomas Barclay, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1869, Mrs. GEORGINA A. BENNETT, of Hertfordshire, England, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her son William, Clarkson-st., Flatbush, L. I. Friends are respectfully invited.

BOUGHTON.—At Broadalbin, Fulton County, N. Y., on Sunday, July 25, CAROLINE LEWIS BOUGHTON, widow of the late Joseph Boughton, of Brooklyn.

Her remains were temporarily interred at Broadalbin.

BOYCE.—Suddenly, at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday evening, July 25, 1869, PETER BOYCE, aged 60 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Noble-st., Greenpoint. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, July 27, EUGENE A. BRADY, son of the late Wm. S. Brady and Maria Brady, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his mother, at Munsey, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Take cars by Northern Railroad from foot of Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

BROWER.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, July 26, of cholera infantum, BLOOMFIELD, son of Bloomfield and the late Susan C. Brower, aged 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of his uncle, John V. Brower, No. 261 York-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, 28th, at 2 o'clock.

BURKHALTER.—On Monday, July 26, REUBEN BURKHALTER, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 228 West 15th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUSHNELL.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, ROBBIE, infant son of Robert G. and Ella J. Bushnell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral services will be held at the Englewood House on Wednesday morning, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock.

CARTWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 26, ELIZABETH CEELY, wife of David G. Cartwright, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 318 Henry-st., on Wednesday, July 28, at 4 o'clock.

COPLAND.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 27, JANE ANDRUSS, widow of the late Captain James Copland, in the 67th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDGAR.—At Ems, France, on Monday, July 26, UMBOLD EDGAR, of New-York.

EMERY.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1869, at Bergen City, N. J., WILLIAM BRAKELEY, infant son of Theodore and Margaret Emery, aged 6 months and 18 days.

GRUNENTHAL.—At Nyack, on Saturday, July 24, THEODORE GRUNENTHAL, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Nyack on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry from Tarrytown on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves 30th-st. at 10½ A. M.

HAYNES.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, July 25, after a brief illness, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Stephen Haynes, Esq., aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, B. H. Huntington, No. 323 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, SILAS H. KING, in his 38th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his brothers', George B. and Storrs L. King, and the members of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. A. M., and Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 345 Gold-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, July 26, ZULINDA PIERCE, infant child of G. W. and Hester A. Montgomery, aged 13 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on this Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 604 Lexington-av.

PROVOOST.—On Tuesday, July 27, GEORGE PROVOOST, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, John Haviland, Rye Neck, N. Y., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 1½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mamaroneck Depot on arrival of the 11½ train from New-York.

POILLON.—On Saturday, July 24, ANNA LAVINIA, only daughter of George W. and Rachel Ann Poillon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 373 5th-av.

RENVILLE.—On Monday, July 26, CHARLES B., second son of James and Mary Renville, aged 1 year, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 136 Bank-st., on Wednesday, July 28, at 5 o'clock.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, MARY SHIELDS, widow of John Shields, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 257 Bridge-st.

STETSON.—At Orange Valley, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, MARY ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Napoleon and Mary Stetson.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Orange, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2½ P. M.

STEWART.—On Monday, July 26, at her residence, No. 114 9th-av., (old number,) Mrs. CATHERINE STEWART, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TOTTEN.—At Babylon, L. I., on Monday, July 26, SIMEUS E. TOTTEN, aged 37 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church of Babylon.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 27, of cholera infantum, JENNIE HEGEMAN, youngest daughter of William A. and Jennie A. Young, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 515 Atlantic-st. on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The men employed as printers at the corner of Broadway and Rector-st., in 1863 or 1864, by this Company, and wishing employment, are requested to send their address to this office.

J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., will close at this office at 7½ A. M., and at the Stations on TUESDAY NIGHT, as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10 P. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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# REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The rain of the past few days has sadly interfered with the auctioneers' plans. Two country sales were advertised, one for Monday, the other for yesterday. Both were commenced but neither completed.

The sale at Kensington Park, Long Branch, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co., would probably have been a great success. A goodly number of persons assembled, and they seemed to be in a buying humor. Not so many were present, of course, as would have attended had the day been clear. When the boat left New-York the clouds were heavy, and the appearances indicated a steady rain. Determined though to fulfill their engagements, the auctioneers commenced the sale; but, after some thirty odd lots had been knocked down, the rain fell so heavily, and the surroundings were so unfavorable, that it was decided to postpone offering the remainder until some future day. Due notice will be given in our advertising columns when the sale will be resumed.

Yesterday at Whitestone, L. I., Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY had, so far as it went, a very successful sale. Probably 600 persons took the boat, and the sail up the river was heartily enjoyed. This mode of traveling is much more popular than the railroad. The excursionists can move about, compare notes, chat with each other, and exchange ideas, and they arrive on the grounds, usually, fresher and in better humor, than after a hot dusty ride in the cars. The trip was made in good time. The property is very beautiful, the first impressions received by the visitors were good, and after they had partaken of the very bountiful lunch provided, were in as fine humor as the most exacting auctioneer could desire. Mr. LAWRENCE entered heartily into the spirit of his work, everything and everybody looked smiling, and he appeared fatter and jollier than ever before. The sale commenced finely, the bidding was spirited, the prices good, and for two hours everything went on smoothly; then a very heavy shower commenced, and, in the midst of a decided success, they were obliged to quit and adjourn the sale until some future day, when Jupiter Pluvius may happen to feel in a more amiable humor, and permit them to proceed in peace. The day for continuing the sale has not yet been fixed; as soon as it is, our readers will be informed through our advertising columns.

### Auction Sales Yesterday.

WHITESTONE, L. I.

*By Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 lot corner Schuyler-av. and Livingston-place, and 1 lot in rear, each 25x100 | $470 |
| 1 lot adjoining on Livingston-place and 1 lot in rear, each 25x100 | 470 |
| 2 lots adjoining and 2 lots in rear, same size | 940 |
| 2 lots 50 ft. of above, and 2 lots in rear, same size | 820 |
| 2 lots adjoining and 2 lots in rear, same size | 800 |
| 1 lot adjoining and 1 lot in rear, same size | 200 |
| 2 lots adjoining and 2 lots in rear, same size | 460 |
| 1 lot adjoining and 1 lot in rear, same size | 240 |
| 1 lot adjoining and 1 lot in rear, same size | 250 |
| 1 lot adjoining and 1 lot in rear, same size | 200 |
| 3 lots corner Schuyler-av. and Bleecker-place, and 3 lots in rear, each 25x100 | 1,325 |
| 3 lots adjoining, on Bleecker-place, same size | 700 |
| 1 lot adjoining and 1 lot in rear, same size | 410 |
| 2 lots, 50 ft. of above, and 2 lots in rear, same size | 880 |
| 3 lots adjoining and 3 lots in rear, same size | 1,350 |
| 1 lot adjoining and 1 lot in rear, same size | 470 |
| 1 lot adjoining and 1 lot in rear, same size | 560 |
| 4 lots on Udall-av., each 25x100 | 1,200 |
| 2 lots near above, same size | 740 |
| 2 lots on River View-place, same size | 380 |
| 2 lots adjoining, same size | 410 |
| 6 lots adjoining, same size | 2,460 |
| 1 lot same size, opposite | 380 |

KENSINGTON PARK, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., (July 26.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | $450 |
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | 450 |
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | 455 |
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | 466 |
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | 450 |
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | 455 |
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | 540 |
| 2 lots on Ocean Port-av., 50x150, each | 900 |
| 1 lot on Eaton Town Turnpike, 50x150 | 680 |
| 2 lots on Eaton Town Turnpike, 50x150, each | 775 |
| 2 lots on Eaton Town Turnpike, 50x150, each | 810 |
| 2 lots on Eaton Town Turnpike, 50x150, each | 800 |
| 2 lots on Eaton Town Turnpike, 50x150, each | 400 |
| 2 lots on Park-av., 50x150, each | 300 |
| 2 lots on Park-av., 50x150, each | 375 |
| 2 lots on Park-av., 50x150, each | 960 |
| 2 lots on Chelsea-av., 50x150, each | |

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madison-av., s. w. corner of 133d-st., 119.11x80 | $12,000 |
| Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100 | 28,000 |
| Rutherfurd-place, s. w. corner of 17th-st., 20.3x94 | 30,000 |
| 6th-st., n. s. 91.5 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.5x90.10½ | 13,750 |
| 13th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x57.9x15.6 x12.8x4.4x28x46.8x72.7x68.3x42.3 | 44,500 |
| 15th-st., n. s., 195.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3 | nom. |
| 25th-st., s. s., lot Bellevue map, 25x98.9 | 14,000 |
| 42d-st., n. s., 166 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5 | 13,500 |
| 42d-st., n. s., 183 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5 | 14,500 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 245.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20.10x100.5 | nom. |
| 54th-st., n. s., 299.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 | 50,000 |
| 58th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 80x100.5 | 28,600 |
| 87th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.8½ | 2,500 |
| 133d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Madison-av., 180x99.11 | 18,000 |
| 1st-av., w. s., 21 ft. n. of 54th-st., 21x68 | 12,000 |
| 3d-av., w. s., 82.3½ ft. s. of 29th-st., 16.5½x100 | 14,500 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Attorney-st., No. 122, 3 years, per annum | $720 |
| Broome-st., n. w. corner of Elizabeth-st., 15 years; per year, $2,000 for the first 10 years, and for the last 5 years, per year | 2,500 |
| Catharine-st., No. 47, 4 years and 8 months, $3,000 for the first 8 months, $3,250 for the next year, and for the last 3 years, per year | 3,500 |
| Houston-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x100, 21 years, per year | 500 |
| Leroy-st., No. 31, 3 years, per year | 850 |
| West-st., s. e. corner of Watts-st., 9 years and 10 months, per year | 4,000 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway and Ivy-st., s. e. corner, 75x100 | $3,600 |
| Herkimer-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Albany-av., 70x100 }<br>Herkimer-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Albany-av., 55x100 } | 32,000 |
| John-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Bay-av., 25x100 | 205 |
| Monroe-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100 | 4,800 |
| Oxford-st., e. s., 141 ft. s. of Hansom-place, 44x120 | 12,150 |
| Tiffany-place, w. s., 300 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 75x97.6 | 25,000 |
| 8th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 40x75 | 3,000 |
| South 10th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x100 | 12,000 |
| 21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2 | 2,025 |
| 29th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100.2 | 8,500 |
| Bushwick-av., e. s., 193.7 ft. n. of Powers-st., irregular | 4,800 |
| Clermont-av., w. s., 166.6 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 16.8x100 | nom. |
| Green-av., n. s., 318.9 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100 | 6,000 |
| Harrison-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Walton-st., 25x100 | 810 |
| Liberty-av. and Monroe-st., n. e. corner, 25x100 | 1,800 |
| Myrtle-av., s. s., 672 ft. e. of Stockholm-st., irregular | 1,400 |
| Wyckoff-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100 | 425 |
| Same property | 60 |
| 3d-av. and 42d-st., s. e. corner, 75x150 | 2,500 |
| Lot No. 58, block J, G. & W. Post's map | 2,100 |
| Lot No. 475, heirs of G. Meserole | 1,000 |
| Lot No. 6,742 on assessment map of Third District, Williamsburg | 1,400 |

QUEENS COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Freeport.* | |
| Freeport road to South Oyster Bay, n. s., adjoining Southard's, 19 acres and houses | $3,800 |
| *Flushing.* | |
| Washington and Union sts., s. w. corner, house and lot, 26x112 | $2,100 |
| *Farmingdale.* | |
| Main-st., e. s., adjoining Weeks', 75x50x120x50, (Walters') | $350 |
| *Jamaica.* | |
| Sycamore-place, n. s., 200 ft. e. of Washington-av., 100x200 | $475 |
| Walnut-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Munroe-st., 50x100 }<br>Linwood-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Munroe-st., 50x100 } | 320 |
| Willow-place, s. s., 200 ft. e. of Washington-av., 100x200 | 475 |
| *Middle Village.* | |
| Furman-av., e. s., 352.1 ft. n. of Cross-st., 50x149 | $300 |

NEW-JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Newark.* | |
| Baldwin-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of Washington-st., 28x87 | $4,400 |
| Bergen-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100 | 400 |
| Broad-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 25x150 | 9,375 |
| Littleton-av., e. s., 500 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 50x100 | 500 |
| Quarry-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 23 ft. front | 550 |
| *Orange.* | |
| Mead-st., n. e. s., 138 ft. s. of Washington-st., 50x100 | $1,500 |
| *West Orange.* | |
| Washington-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 50x211 | $500 |
| *Montclair.* | |
| Park-av., e. s., 114 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 108 ft. front | $2,000 |
| Park and Ridgewood avs., n. e. cor., 200 ft. front | 4,000 |
| *Woodside.* | |
| Newark and Belleville Horse Car-av., w. s., indefinite, 67x128 | $2,500 |
| Newark and Belleville Horse Car-av., w. s., indefinite, 40x132 | 1,250 |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| Barrow and Montgomery sts., s. e. corner, 25x100 | $16,000 |
| Erie and 5th sts., s. e. corner, 50x100 | 5,700 |
| Wayne-st., s. s., lot No. 11, block No. 87, Van Vorst's map, 25x100 | 3,700 |
| North 3d-st., n. s., lot No. 16, block No. 208, assessment map, 25x100 | 7,800 |
| *Hoboken.* | |
| Garden-st., w. s., 99 ft. s. of 10th-st., 25x100 | $1,750 |
| 1st-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x80 | 2,425 |
| *Bergen.* | |
| Hudson-av., e. s., lot No. 16, between Cedar Bush road and Bergen-av., 50x240 | $250 |
| *Hudson City.* | |
| Columbia-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Beacon-av., 25x50 | $1,000 |
| Oakland and Beacon avs., n. w. corner, 19x111 | 2,500 |
| *North Bergen.* | |
| Secaucus road, e. s., Job. Smith's map, 8 6-10 acres | $2,795 |
| *Union.* | |
| Lewis-st., s. s., lots Nos. 913, 914, block No. 17, map North Hoboken, 50x100 | $300 |
| 1st-st., w. s., lot No. 30, block No. 1, Gardner's map, 25x100 | 150 |
| *Greenville.* | |
| Lot No. 14, block No. 2, J. M. Meserole's map | $400 |
| *Bayonne.* | |
| Centre-st., s. s., indefinite, 100x100, New-Jersey Central Railroad to T. B. Couglan's | $3,000 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; house 23x55; lot 100.5; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, particularly adapted for a school. Address B. S. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HOUSE and ten lots of ground situated in 9th-st., third house east of 5th-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Prospect Park. The house is 40 feet square, built of brick, with water, gas and all the modern improvements; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and covered with fruit and shade trees, grapevines, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. This property will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of J. OATMAN, on the premises.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 165 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 238 Grand-st.

LOTS $25, FARMS $25 PER ACRE, at Holbrook, Long Island, payable by installments; fine village, with railroad depot in centre of the property; best of crops now to be seen growing. Thursday, 29th inst., an excursion party will leave Hunter's Point in the 8:30 A. M. train. Apply to T. A. R. WEBSTER, No. 10 Burling-slip.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT RUTHERFORD Park, N. J., near the depot. Apply to ALEXANDER GRAHAM, No. 85 Nassau-st., Room No. 19, New-York.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3,
AT 12 M.,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
by order of J. R. Gilmore, Esq., of
73 VERY DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS,

**AT ORANGE, N. J.,**

beautifully situated on Scotland-st., directly south of Tremont-av., and within five minutes' walk of Montrose and Orange Valley Stations, from which sixteen trains run each way daily; 55 minutes from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. These lots are situated in the centre of THE LOVELY ORANGE VALLEY, are nicely shaded, and just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residences of Messrs. Charles Gould, John G. Vose, and many other prominent New-York business men.

Also, on the same day, 33 VILLA PLOTS, four minutes' walk from THE BRICK CHURCH STATION, fifty minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from the Newark horse cars, churches, schools and stores, and entirely surrounded by the best improvements in Orange.

There will also be offered a desirable RESIDENCE, 30x60, lot 60x180, with great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental shrubbery.

This is the first auction sale that has taken place in Orange, and great exertions will be made by the owners and auctioneers to make it one of the most agreeable and successful sales of the season. Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Free passes will be given to respectable parties upon personal application; no notice taken of boys or letters. Captain John S. Young, with an efficient force of attaches, will be on the train to eject all suspicious characters and boys. A collation will be furnished before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND
AT
AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a

COMPLETE REFINERY,

or well suited for any manufacturing business.

Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Aug. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $10,000,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 draws interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Money deposited now draws interest from Aug. 1.

CHARLES PECK President.
CHARLES T. ROGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869. Six per Cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, commencing on the first day of every month. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, }
MAYER EISEMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.—Interest from Aug. 1, on deposits made before that day, at 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

## FINANCIAL

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $1,000,000 |
| PAID IN | $500,000 |

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank. | G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co. |
| J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro. | T. S. MARLOR. |
| T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co. | JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting. |
| T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson. | R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co. |
| A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro. | JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate. |
| T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co. | L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co. |
| | JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co. |

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Deposits of any sum, from ten cents to $10,000, will be received. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax.

Semi-annual interest now due, and payable on and after July 21.

Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month.

Accounts of depositors strictly private.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, }
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

THE WEST SIDE BANK OPENS FOR business MONDAY, Aug. 2. It is located near 34th-st., on 8th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

# GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

**New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.**

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

**First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,**

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

**And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides**

**More than the Interest upon this new Loan.**

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

**Government Land Grant of three million acres,**

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

**A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.**

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

**Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,**

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

**Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.**

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

**Free From Government Taxation,**

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

**Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,**

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...7 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

**Better than Government Securities.**

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1888, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

FOR SALE.

200,000 Saint Louis Seven per Cent. City Anticipation Bonds, nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK on Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1869:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $450,596 92 |
| Due from banks | 27,828 38 |
| Due from the directors of the bank....$60,750 | |
| Real estate | 22,587 66 |
| Specie | 44 08 |
| Cash items, viz., exchanges, &c | 60,823 62 |
| Legal tenders | 29,174 00 |
| Furniture and fixture account | 15,400 00 |
| Stocks, promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates | 10,000 00 |
| Bills of solvent banks | 35,403 00 |
| Loss and expense account | 4,961 26 |
| United States revenue stamps and check book account | 1,102 43 |
| Total | $657,921 35 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $200,000 00 |
| Profits | 11,593 63 |
| Due depositors, on demand | 446,327 72 |
| Total | $657,921 35 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:* O. H. P. ARCHER, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1869, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

O. H. P. ARCHER, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 16th day of July, 1869. THEO. HUMBELL, Notary Public for City and County New-York.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869. }
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $60,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1869; also, $60,000 of those maturing at later dates. Sealed proposals may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.

SAML. F. PHELPS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE great inducements offered to Savings Banks and others by the Kansas Pacific Railway Loan, paying Seven per Cent. in gold, and free from Government taxation. Address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, for circulars, maps and pamphlets.

## FINANCIAL.

# SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis. Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

| Railroads. | Miles road. | Earnings per mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Alton and St. Louis | 280 | $13,900 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 1,152 | 11,670 |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific | 410 | 10,012 |
| Toledo, Wabash and Western | 521 | 7,261 |
| Illinois Central | 708 | 10,115 |

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts, as estimated | | $1,404,000 |
| Estimated expenses as follows: | | |
| Operating expenses, 50 per cent | $702,300 | |
| Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent | 140,000 | |
| Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold | 56,000 | |
| Set aside as Sinking Fund | 10,000— | 908,300 |
| Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses | | $496,300 |

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 121¾ | 122 | 5-20 Coupon, '67 | 120⅞ | 121⅛ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 121¾ | 122 | 5-20 Coupon, '68 | 120⅞ | 121⅛ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862 | 121½ | 122¼ | 10-40 Regist'd | 111¾ | 112 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 123¾ | 124⅛ | 10-40 Coupon | 111¾ | 112 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 122 | 122½ | Gold | 136⅛ | 136¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 122 | 122¼ | U. S. Cur. Pac. | 108¾ | 109 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July | 120¼ | 121 | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on THURSDAY, July 29, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 7,980 for | 30 shares. |
| No. 8,066 for | 5 shares. |
| No. 9,340 for | 18 shares. |
| No. 12,965 for | 21 shares. |
| Total | 74 shares. |

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN }
RAILROAD CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the transfer of Shares, are now open at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $75,000 FOR the term of ten years, interest and principal payable in gold; secured by first mortgage on property costing three times the amount required, and the bond of a first-class party; the money loaned to be expended on the property. For further particulars apply to JOHN DEACON, No. 53 New-st., Room 28.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869. }

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.

Overdue bonds will be cashed on presentation.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

## FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

# COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
*(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)*
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

*Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.*

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

# HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND }
AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

# MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, }
WORTH AND MOTT STS. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $200,000 |
| Surplus July 1, 1869 | $140,000 |

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 5, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows,
Chas. D. Bailey,
Samuel Raynor,
Harrison Hall,
David H. McAlpin,
Oliver W. Woodford,
William Simpson,
Jacob Miller,
Joseph Rose,
Richard E. Peterson,
Edgar M. Crawford,
John B. Simpson,
Joseph Whitfield,
John Robinson,
John Ash,
William Peet,
James L. Stewart,
George J. Hamilton,
David Armstrong,
Seth P. Squires,
John Short,
William R. Foster,
Smith Barker,
Isaac H. Smith,
Henry W. Belcher,
Joshua Barnum,
Walter M. Franklin,
S. R. Comstock,
James Y. Watkins,
Merritt H. Smith,
Jonathan Purdy,
David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,663.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₩ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.
$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped.

HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN }
RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2, at the Agency of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., less Government tax.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of this Company, and of the mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid by the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after Aug. 2.

B. E. SMITH, President.

## FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

## DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $500,000 00 |
| SURPLUS | 295,237 93 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 795,237 93 |

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus July 1, 1869 | 112,054 45 |
| Assets | $312,054 45 |

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL }
COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL }
BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $250,000 00 |
| Assets July 1, 1869 | 322,458 49 |
| Liabilities | 2,390 43 |

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo.

Transfer books closed 15th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND }
WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD }
BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 |
| SURPLUS | 170,200 |

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS }
COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st July until the 10th of August.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN }
PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY, }
(ORIENTAL BANK.) }

A DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on the 2d of August.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND }
BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869. }

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August.

W. WHITE, President.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK }
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION }
COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
BUFFALO, July 12, 1865. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869. }

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Aug. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to 2d prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 2.

H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES KENNEDY, aged 10 years, who left his home Tuesday, July 20; last seen in City Hall Park; had on a mixed brown suit; is light complexioned, brown eyes and hair, stout and healthy. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, at No. 4 Clarkson-st., [illegible]

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER C. ROBINSON, of the town of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BERRY HALL, bankrupt.—No. 1,927.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Berry Hall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy28-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEEMON A. TRIPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leemon A. Tripp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., before said Court sitting in Chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy21-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Sir: This is to give you notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of July, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

*First.*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

*Second.*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

*Third.*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

*Fourth.*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., }
T. COMAN, } Commissioners.
G. W. DITCHETT, }

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

# CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 630 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 Cut Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT PASSENGER wagon at a bargain. Also second-hand and slightly soiled buggies, rockaways, Victorias, &c., cheap. All styles new carriages and harness, at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., at POPULAR PRICES, at

R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cuba, Wednesday, July 28 | Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12 |
| Tripoli, Thursday, July 29 | Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18 |
| China, Wednesday, Aug. 4 | Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19 |
| Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5 | Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25 |
| Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11 | Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26 |

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP** CUBA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th July.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| COLUMBIA.......July 31 | CAMBRIA.......Aug. 21 |
| EUROPA.........Aug. 7 | IOWA...........Aug. 28 |
| CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14 | BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4 |

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 45 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer | 45 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IDAHO, | 3,132 tons | July 28, at 4½ P. M. |
| MINNESOTA, | 2,965 tons | Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. |
| NEVADA, | 3,125 tons | Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M. |
| COLORADO, | 3,025 tons | Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. |
| NEBRASKA, | 3,392 tons | Aug. 25, at 4 P. M. |
| MANHATTAN, | 2,865 tons | Sept. 1. |

CABIN PASSAGE.....................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE......................(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.......................Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN..........................Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Cabin. Outside. | Inside | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $200 | $185 | $150 | $75 |

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 31—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.............Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA......KEMBLE...........Saturday, July 31
GEO. CROMWELL...VAILL..........Saturday, Aug. 7

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Aug. 4.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, July 29
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

# FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) AT 5 P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

## Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,) AT 6:30 P. M.

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

### FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

### PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

**FOR LONG BRANCH.**—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

**FOR CONEY ISLAND.**—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

**TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | LEAVES RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Fri., July 23......3 P. M. | Sat., July 24......7 A. M. |
| Sat., July 24......3:30 P. M. | Sat., July 24......7 P. M. |
| Sun., July 25......8 A. M. | Sun., July 25......4 P. M. |
| Mon., July 26......6 A. M. | Mon., July 26......9:30 A. M. |
| Tues., July 27......6 A. M. | Tues., July 27......10 A. M. |
| Wed., July 28......7 A. M. | Wed., July 28......11 A. M. |

**FOR CATSKILL.**—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

**STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR** Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

**FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.**—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

**STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL** commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

**D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT** Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## EXCURSIONS.

### SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

**THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY** fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

**FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.** —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

## MACHINERY.

**SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.**—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a very respectable young woman; is an excellent seamstress, experienced nurse and hairdresser; can operate on machines, cut and fit; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

**WANTED**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dressmaker, good fitter, with first-class references, to make an engagement to do the sewing of a family in the country, for a month or longer, at very reduced terms. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post Office.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; does the coarse washing; makes pastries, soups and jellies, in a private family or small boarding-house; wages $15. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do anything; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do anything; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 642 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; would assist with plain washing; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 337 East 22d-st., Room No. 4, first floor, in the rear.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation to do good plain cooking and assist with washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 242 West 29th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American woman as good plain cook or to assist in washing and ironing or do general housework. Address No. 160 West 33d-st., corner 7th-av., first floor over bakery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant person as cook and to do the plain washing in a small private family in the City; good reference given. Call at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, near 29th-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation to travel; would have no objection to take charge of an invalid or children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the store.

**WANTED**—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers and young girls, and those lately landed, in City and country.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; baby four weeks old; no objection to the country. Call at No. 18 Oak-st., second floor over the store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands her business; is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 101 8th-st., top floor.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A place as chambermaid, nurse, or for light housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a first-class family; City reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A PLACE to do general housework or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

**GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE** and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses perfectly; is first-class City driver and groom; best City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A YEARLY SITUATION BY A single man; can take charge of a small garden, cow, and one horse; will make himself useful; is sober and steady. Address M. H., No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York, this week.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN and wife (Scotch) situations; the man as gardener, groom, &c.; the woman as general houseworker; both are thoroughly competent; good reference given. Call on M. S., No. 18 Stanton-st.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address B. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a small private family; would not object to go a short distance from town; good City reference; Protestant. Address G. G., news depot, 12th-st., corner 1st-av.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; City or country; good City reference. Address G. A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address J. T., No. 30 East 40th-st., private stable.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; can give the best of references. Call or address N. LANG, No. 71 Charlton-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion to go under instructions as a barber; has good experience. Address for two days JOHN HICKEY, No. 611 East 14th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, (country preferred,) by an Englishman, who would assist in garden and make himself useful. Address A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS OUT-DOOR clerk to an importing or commission house; well acquainted with Custom-house details, and good reference. Address DOCK CLERK, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS girls for excellent situations, and all respectable girls and women of all nations, capacity and work; situations ready. Come one, come all. BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE who lives with his parents and writes a fair hand to make himself generally useful in the office of a manufacturing establishment. Address F. L., Box No. 149 *Times* office.

**AT BEDELL'S**—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed suited immediately.

**CLERK WANTED**—A SMART, ACTIVE young man, from 14 to 18 years of age, in a wholesale fancy goods house; reference required. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A DRESS GOODS BUYER FOR A dry goods jobbing house; one thoroughly competent and having had experience may address, stating terms and references, Post Office Box No. 2,067.

**WANTED**—A WAITER MAN FOR A PRIvate family; Protestant preferred: must understand private waiting. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A NEAT, ACTIVE, RESPECTAble woman, used to the care of sick persons; only a Protestant, with good City references, will suit. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th-st.

**WANTED**—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse for grown children; City references required. Apply at No. 14 East 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small family a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 119 Prince-st.

**WANTED**—FIFTEEN STONECUTTERS. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, 22d and Samson sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

**A BUSINESS MAN WANTED**—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 894, New-York.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

### DISSOLUTION.

Mr. N. B. GARDNER retires this day from the firm of GARDNER & INSLEE on account of ill health. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the produce commission business under the firm name of INSLEE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

N. B. GARDNER,
CHAS. T. INSLEE,
JOHN SHUMWAY.

## HARDWARE.

**THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,** No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

## IRON WORKS.

### Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

## INSTRUCTION.

### MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

### RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.

The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

### MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

### "AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

### RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

### MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

### COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

### MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

### MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

### THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

### MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

### MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

### DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,

will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

### MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

**SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA** COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to

C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

**PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR** Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

**BISHOPTHORPE.**—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR** YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

**MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL,** N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

**MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S** English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

**MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR** Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.** Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH,** German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

**MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY** and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR** YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

**FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR** sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

**UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR** Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT ten years' successful experience, a situation as teacher or principal of a graded school; best of references furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 293 Bridgeport, Conn.

**AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL,** mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.**—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

**AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURers JENNYS & SON, 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avenues, rank as first in the country. For tone, elegance of finish and great durability their instruments are more than equal those of all their competitors.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP,** call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

**LOOK! HERE!**—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN** and wife in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, from about the 1st of October. Address, stating location, terms, &c., B. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

**ATTENTION.**—BOARD WANTED CITY and country; desirable locations promptly filled; leave particulars at No. 678 Broadway; moderate charges for sending boarders; satisfaction guaranteed. Boarders directed free.

**BOARDING.**—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two; only $10 a week; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

**BOARD WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a good neighborhood below 23d-st.; one large room or room and bed-room, on second floor preferred. Address, stating terms, S., Box No. 4,510 New-York Post Office.

**PERMANENT BOARD WANTED**—BY a gentleman, wife and single gentleman, in a private family located between 14th and 23d sts.; answers confidential; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a good neighborhood, for two gentlemen. Address, stating terms, M. H., Box No. 4,105 Post Office.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48** West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY**—FOR TWO or three gentlemen to rent rooms in a private residence, without board; excellent location; immediate vicinity of hotels and restaurants. No. 29 East 24th-st.

**A PLEASANT HOME, IN A COOL** and quiet neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Large and small room on second floor, with board; ample closets.

**VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED** rooms, en suite or singly, at greatly reduced prices for the Summer, at 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

**TO LET**—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM and bedroom at No. 137 East 12th-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A FEW ADULT persons can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board in a private family residing on a farm; beautifully located on the banks of the river at Catskill; terms moderate. Address T. W. R., Catskill, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—PERSONS SEEKing recreation and the benefits of the salt water, will find good accommodations a short distance from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

**BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND YONKERS.**—First-class board wanted for three persons for about four weeks. Address, with full particulars, Dinkelspiel's lace and ribbon store, No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

**FIRST-CLASS BOARD ON A FARM** in Connecticut; location high, cool and pleasant; a fine lake with facilities for boating, fishing, &c., in the immediate vicinity. For particulars, inquire in the office No. 7 Whitehall-st.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded; ample grounds extending to and commanding a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—GLEN COVE.—DEsirable rooms at a private boarding-house, delightfully situated on the Sound, within fifteen minutes' drive of the depot and landing. Apply at 76 Gold-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; and also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

### RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE DELIGHTFUL PASSAIC RIVER,
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.

A few very desirable suites of rooms may be secured in the above popular and elegant Summer Resort, forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway. Splendid boating, bathing, fishing and driving. Fine stabling. Elegant lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. Apply at No. 11 Barclay-st., or at the hotel.

THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

### ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.

This new and beautifully furnished house is now opened in connection with some cottages; board from $10 to $17 per week; bathing houses, boating and every seaside accommodation; steam cars from Greenwood stop at the door every half hour. Apply at the Dupont House.

CHITTENANGO
### WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort,
$3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS**—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

**SEA BATHING.**—THE WATCH HILL House, at Watch Hill, R. I., commanding the finest position on the point, together with nearly all the grounds, opened for the reception of guests on the 3d of July. It is easy of access by steamboats to Stonington, or railroad to Stonington or Westerly. Table of the best, and terms moderate. S. H. BURGER.

**LANDON HOUSE**—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,** ON WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED TABLE CUTLERY,

of the well-known manufacture of "Christofle, of Paris," by order of receiver, viz.:

48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
20 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.

All of fine plated handles, "Christofle's, of Paris," superior goods, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, by order of receiver,

At 10½ o'clock.

Also, a number of fine oil-paintings by eminent masters.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Pianos, mirrors, curtains and mattresses, parlor and library suites in rosewood and black walnut; porcelain, glass and crockery ware.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

**EXTRA LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE**—Five or six pianos, six or eight sewing machines, mantel and pier mirrors, thirty or forty carpets, several very valuable jeweler's diamond counter and other cases, &c., &c.:

THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 28, at the auction-rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, a very large amount of household furniture of every kind and description; very much is first-class and nearly new; very many good carpets, five or six pianos, six or eight sewing machines, glass cases, parlor suites, 500 yards French reps, &c.; catalogues early this morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) July 28, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

236 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamer *Columbia*.

At 12 o'clock on pier No. 11 East River:
200 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance cargo *Simeto*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

**THURSDAY, JULY 29, AT 10½ A. M.,** at No. 13 Hunter-st., between Putnam and Gates, Brooklyn: Very fine rosewood piano, "Hazelton Brothers," handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, plated ware, carpets, &c. Also, at 3 P. M., private library about 400 volumes, standard works, finely bound.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

**TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR** sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

**HEATING.**—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N. Y. Established 1845.

**TAGS!**—UNION LABEL COMPANY PATENT shipping tags, cheapest in the world; orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

WM. W. GEER, Agent, No. 15 Ann-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS
OF
MR. W. R. FLOYD,
MR. J. H. STODDART,
C. H. MORTON, B. T. RINGGOLD,
C. ROCKWELL, J. L. MATTHEWS,
and MISS EFFIE GERMON,
in Boucicault's celebrated play of the
LONG STRIKE!

Owing to the length and importance of this beautiful play, it will constitute the evening's entertainment.

MONDAY, Aug. 2,
the great American Comedy of
SELF!
with the eminent comedian,
JOHN E. OWENS,
in his famous impersonation of
JOHN UNIT,
for the first time in this City.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

ON MONDAY, AUG. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100,000 Wonders and Curiosities. Two Dramatic performances. OPEN EVERY DAY. ADMISSION 30 CENTS. | Last week of E. EDDY. Afternoon—His Last Legs and Dodging a Wife. Evening—Police Spy. |

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF SAM RYAN.
MONDAY, Aug. 2—The WORRELL SISTERS Burlesque company in LALLA ROOKH.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER, and Messrs. HAWLEY and MIACO. PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76. Hawley and Miaco. Two new acts, WRITING ON THE WALL.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 28, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Magic Flute".....................Mozart
2. Waltz, "Die Vorstaedtler"......................Lanner
3. Reverie.........................................Vieuxtemps
4. Polka Mazurka, "Die Sirene"; Polka, Schnell, "Eile mit Weile" } new...Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "Massaniello"....................Auber
6. Overture, "L'Etoile du Nord"....................Meyerbeer
7. Cavatina, "Una Voce," Solo for Cornet.........Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Disputationen," (new)....................Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream" .......Mendelssohn
10. Overture, "Mignon"......................A. Thomas
11. Carnival of Venice, Solo for Cornet.
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen," (new)......Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

## PROPOSALS.

### SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

450 feet Force-pump Hose, in lengths of 25 feet; and 99 feet Force Suction Hose, in lengths of 9 feet; all 2½ inches diameter in the clear, with couplings complete, of Benedict, Torrey & Twombly's Patent Combination Gum Hose.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,000 pounds White Lead, 500 pounds Yellow Soap, 200 pounds Putty, in bladders; 50 pounds Solder, 200 pounds Soda, 5 pounds Muriatic Acid, 1 box Tin DX., 3 dozen Bath Brick, 2 dozen papers Brads, 1¼ inches. The following to be of assorted sizes: 12 dozen Paint Brushes, 3 dozen Sash Tools, 19 dozen Files, 1,500 pounds Round Copper Bar, 25 gross Brass Screws, 2 gross papers Iron and 75 pounds Copper Tacks; and the following, as per samples, to be seen at the Navy-yard: 2 dozen Patent Screw Wrenches, 4 large Hickory Mallets, 1 pair Rigging Screws, 36 yards Jack Chain Brass, 20 Lamps, with chimney-holders, and 12 dozen Lamp Chimneys.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information in regard to Supplies, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids be opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE** received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE** received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned, A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE** REceived until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed:
"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE** received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, } Executors.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, }

je16-law6mW*

**EXCISE NOTICE.**—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 13th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors, &c., at No. 236 Division-st., New-York.

FRANCIS O'KEEFE.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SIXTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE ————
LUCILLE WESTERN AS COUNTESS DE LISLE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CARTOUCHE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE PRINCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAPT. ST. LEON.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CLARISSE DELLVILLE
SATAN IN PARIS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—A MONSTER BILL.
SATAN IN PARIS,
And the great Irish National drama,
ROBERT EMMETT.

*Notice.*—In compliance with repeated applications at the Box Office, the management respectfully announce the reproduction for SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE MATINEE of the beautiful play of EAST LYNNE ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½.
EVENING AT 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| More | ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION. | More |
| Novelty. | G. L. FOX'S AMERICAN | Novelty. |
| Kiralfys' | PANTOMIME, | Kiralfys' |
| New | HICCORY DICCORY | New |
| Comic | DOCK. | Comic |
| Dance, | G. L. FOX (the unrivaled) CLOWN. | Dance, |
| Harvest | KIRALFY TROUPE. | Harvest |
| Home. | HANIOLA, IMRE, | Home. |
| Kiralfys | BOLOSSY, | Kiralfys |
| Appear | ELEVEN DANCERS, | Appear |
| Twice | WITH THE OLYMPIC'S | Twice |
| Every | CORPS DE BALLET. | Every |
| Evening. | TWO DIVERTISSEMENTS, | Evening. |
| Matinee | HARVEST HOME. | Matinee |
| Wednesday, | HUNGARIAN DANCE | Wednesday, |
| Saturday. | AS HERETOFORE. | Saturday. |

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON,
THE LAURI AND CLODOCHE TROUPES.
LAST WEEK OF
SINBAD, THE SAILOR.
TO-MORROW—Reappearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. Change of bill.
GOOD FOR NOTHING, BALLET, IXION AND SINBAD.
First appearance in several weeks of
HARRY BECKETT.
SATURDAY—Farewell appearance and benefit of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
WITH A STAR CAST.
DAN BRYANT, DOMINICK MURRAY,
ROSE EYTINGE, JOSEPHINE FIDDES, &c.
And many artistes of Metropolitan Fame.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND EFFECTS ALL NEW.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

## RAILROADS.

### SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

### SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

**NEW-YORK TO CALIFORNIA, VIA** HUDSON RIVER and NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROADS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The magnificent Palace Car "Wahsatch" will leave the Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 6:30 P. M., on SATURDAY, 31st inst., and BE RUN THROUGH TO SACRAMENTO WITHOUT CHANGE.

Berths and sections for the entire trip may be secured at the Company's office, No. 239 Broadway.

The "Wahsatch" may be seen at the Hudson River Depot daily until Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

**NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.**—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

## MEDICAL.

### NEURALGIA

CURED.
VERMILYEA'S LACTIC NERVINE
CURES
NEURALGIA, NEURALGIC RHEUMATISM
AND
NERVOUS HEADACHE.

Principal depot, basement No. 35 Pine-st., New-York. To be had at many drug stores in this City. Try it, then you will require your druggist to keep a supply.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Agent.

**LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

**IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED** by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

**DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF** the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 25 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place.

**A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S** Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

**DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE** door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

**DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN** his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

**ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED** immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

## NINTH REGIMENT EXCURSION.

### Visit of the Command to Stamford, Conn.—A Fair Start, a Pleasant Day and a Good Time—Interesting Scenes in the Town—A Grand Ball.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STAMFORD, Conn., Tuesday, July 27, 1869.

The Ninth Regiment New-York National Guard arrived in this borough this morning on a visit to the citizens of the village, and are in the full enjoyment of the festivities prepared for them by the Warden and Burgesses of the place.

Agreeably to orders issued by Brevet Brigadier-General WILCOX, those officers and members of the Ninth Regiment who intended to participate in the proposed excursion to Stamford, assembled at the regimental armory in Twenty-sixth-street, at 6 o'clock this morning, to the number of two hundred and eight, all attired in the new full uniform adopted by the command, and in light marching order. As soon as possible the battalion line was formed and put in motion for the steamer *Stamford*, specially chartered for the occasion, and awaiting the excursion battalion at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street. So expeditious were the movements of the regiment that the entire command and invited guests were aboad at 7:30 A. M., and the steamer proceeded up the Sound for this place.

The morning proved cloudy and sultry, though as we proceeded on our way the sun pierced the heavy banks of clouds and gave us the promise of a brilliant day. Breakfast was served to those wishing it in the cabin, and the boys contrived to have a very pleasant time on the up trip, being greatly aided therein by the enthusiastic greeting afforded them by the members of the New-York Americus Club, as we passed their spacious club-house at Greenwich, Conn. Having a fair tide our steamer progressed well on her difficult voyage, and succeeded in reaching Stamford wharf about 10:30 o'clock.

As soon as the steamer was made fast the Regimental Committee of Arrangements invited the Warden and Burgesses on board, and introduced them to General WILCOX and the officers of the regiment. Warden GEO. L. LOUNDS, being a man of few words, made a brief speech, simply bidding us welcome to Stamford. After the battalion had reached the wharf and were drawn up in line, Rev. WM. C. HOYT, one of the Burgesses, tendered a more formal welcome to the Ninth Regiment in behalf of the Warden and Borough authorities. A procession was then formed in the following manner:

Borough Police.
Warden and Burgesses in Carriages.
Citizens' Committee in Carriages.
Invited Guests of the Regiment in Carriages.
Grafulla's Full Band.
The Members of the Regiment in Companies.
Citizens in Carriages.
Citizens on Foot.

The procession proceeded in regular order from the steamboat landing to the town, and after moving through several of the principal streets, the regiment was halted in West Park, and welcomed in an eloquent address by Mr. J. H. OLMSTEAD, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee. The members of the command were then escorted through Main-street to Concert Hall, which they entered and stacked arms, being immediately dismissed in order to prepare for the dinner provided for them by the authorities. Several spacious tables were spread in Seely's Hall, on which was served a bounteous collation, the viands receiving full justice at the hands of the boys.

The reception of the battalion was most enthusiastic on the part of the citizens of Stamford, and the excursionists were most agreeably impressed by the appearance of this beautiful little town. As we passed through the place the many handsome and aristocratic residences visible on the route spoke well for the taste and refinement of the residents, Stamford is in reality a suburb of New-York, as here reside many of our leading citizens, who seek relief from the heat and turmoil of the Metropolis in these cool and pleasant avenues.

As soon as General WILCOX and his associate officers of the Ninth Regiment were relieved from their commands, the authorities of the town carried them and the representatives of the New-York Press in carriages to the country seat of ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., an old New-York merchant, who had tendered his genial hospitalities to the officers, he being an old officer of the New-York State Militia, and, as such, deeply interested in the welfare of the State service.

Mr. MCKENZIE proved himself a prince in hospitality, and all the gentlemen present enjoyed the festivities at his elegant villa with the utmost delight and pleasure. Appropriate toasts were drank by the company in bumpers of champagne, and responses were made by General WILCOX, General VARIAN, Mr. MCKENZIE, Captain PHILLIPS, and others. The reception was a very pleasant and hospitable one, the guests leaving the residence of their host with much regret, greeted as they were by the smiles of many beautiful ladies.

Scarcely had the officers arrived at the Stamford House, kept by that genial host Mr. G. SPENCER, than they were escorted to the spacious dining-room of the hotel, where they found themselves seated at a well-spread table, and made to partake of the hospitality of the authorities. Enthusiastic speeches of welcome and response were made by Mr. OLMSTEAD and the officers of the regiment, besides addresses by Colonel REMMEY, Major BLAUVELT and General VARIAN. The company finally broke up in great humor, and entertaining the warmest feelings of friendship for each other.

GRAFULLA's fine band then accorded the citizens the unwonted pleasure of listening to some exquisite music, their al fresco concert being well attended and rapturously received. A dress parade and review of the regiment subsequently took place at West Park before the Board of Burgesses, the details of the ceremony being correctly carried out. The review drew together a large crowd of the citizens, who seemed to have made a complete holiday of the day, and the ceremony passed off with considerable *éclat*.

The review being over, the officers and members prepared themselves for the ball to be given in their honor at Seely's Hall, and as I write the present lines the soft strains of the band are wafted to my open window, giving abundant token that the dancers are having a splendid time. My last view of the ball-room, a few moments since, was a most agreeable one, for I noticed that nearly all the leading citizens of Stamford were present, accompanied by their blooming wives and beautiful daughters.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Stamford people for their enthusiastic reception of the Ninth Regiment, and it is but justice to say that much of the success they have achieved is due to Mr. WILLIAM W. GILLESPIE, the editor of the *Stamford Advocate*, who has been untiring in his efforts as Secretary of the Committee of Citizens. Your correspondent is especially indebted to him for favors received.

The members of the Americus Club came this afternoon in full force, headed by Admiral TWEED. They received the officers and men of the Ninth Regiment in their room at the Stamford House in a most jovial manner. With songs and glees and plenty of champagne the party had a most jolly time, and after these festivities the Americus boys joined the dancers in the ball-room, where they took active part in the festivities.

MIDNIGHT.—As I have already written you, the ball was a genuine and decided success, and it was with great regret that the boys of the Ninth parted from their hospitable entertainers a few moments ago. Before this reaches you by telegraph the steamer will have started on her homeward trip, and we anticipate an early return to New-York. G. F. W.

### Methodist Camp Meeting at Plainfield, N. J.

The camp meeting of the Paterson district of the Methodist Protestant Church, which had been in progress at Plainfield, N. J., since Thursday last, closed yesterday morning. The place at which the meeting was held was Short Hill Woods, a pleasant grove situated one mile south of the Plainfield Depot. It was conducted under the direction of Rev. Dr. BAKER, President of the New-York Conference, and was attended from the commencement to the last day of the meeting by a large concourse of the members of the church and the people of Plainfield and the adjoining towns and villages. Seventeen tents were occupied by persons from the distant charges of the Paterson district. On Sunday the attendance was larger than at any other time during the progress of the meeting. Nearly ten thousand persons were present, and the vast concourse was remarkable for its order, sobriety and attention to the services. Rev. Dr. BAKER of New-York, Rev. J. B. LORD, and Rev. Mr. ROBINSON of Paterson, preached in the morning, afternoon and evening, and an unusual religious fervor marked the conduct of the listeners. The closing sermon on Monday evening was delivered by Rev. Mr. HUSHART, of New-York. A large number of persons professed conversion during the meeting, and the results were extremely gratifying to its conductors.

## SING SING PRISON.

### The Recent Disorders There—Judge Cochrane's Charge to the Grand Jury of Westchester County.

In concluding his charge to the Grand Jury of Westchester County, at Bedford, last Monday, Judge COCHRANE, after alluding to the insufficiency of the accommodations at the Westchester County Jail, where prisoners of both sexes and of all ages and degrees of crime are confined in the same apartment, said:

It is an important part of the administration of criminal justice to see that the places provided by law for the detention of criminals are properly conducted—conducted with all humanity toward those incarcerated, and, at the same time, with due regard to the security and comfort of the community at large, which has been outraged by the acts of those thus incarcerated; and while a very large share of the attention of those having charge of criminals confined in prison should be devoted to their reformation, the carrying out of the sentence of the law with due severity should not be overlooked. I make these remarks because it is matter of public notoriety that the Sing Sing Prison is not now so conducted as to insure the safe custody of the criminals sent there. Within the past few months a number of its convicts have escaped, some of whom have been recaptured, but many of whom remain at large. It is to be presumed that the officers of that prison, so far as their jurisdiction permits, have made every effort to retake the fugitives; but it may not be generally known that to break prison and escape is a felony subject to severe punishment at the hands of the Court; and I charge you to inquire into all cases where prisoners have escaped in order that they may be indicted and brought here, and, if they are not returned, that a bench warrant may issue according to law, and they be sentenced, the sentence to take effect at the expiration of their original term of imprisonment. I think it would also be proper for you to inquire into the recent strikes and mutinies among the convicts in that prison, and to determine, if you can, in the interest of public justice and public security, the cause of those outbreaks. Various causes are alleged in the public prints, some of them reflecting injuriously upon the officers of the prison. The officers say that there is not a sufficient number of guards for the prison, and that under former administrations the discipline had become so lax that when they attempted to reform it the convicts revolted, in the hope that they could compel them to allow things to remain as they were. The public should know what has brought about the present state of affairs at Sing Sing Prison, and what steps are necessary to correct these evils in the future. If the officers of the prison are capable and diligent, it is due to them that that fact should be made clear; but if they are derelict in their duty, and aid and abet in the escape of prisoners, or are so culpably negligent as to render escape easy, they are guilty of a misdemeanor, and should be indicted and brought here for trial. I do not think you can discharge a higher public duty than by patiently investigating these important subjects.

### Singular Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

A remarkable accident occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad at Newark last evening. It was fortunately unattended with fatal results, but the narrowness of the escape from loss of life causes a horrible reflection on the dangers that attend railroad traveling. In this case there was no broken rail, no misplaced switch, no flaw, no curve; but a locomotive drawing a train heavily freighted with passengers, leaped from a smooth and straight track while running at a rapid rate. The train which left Jersey City at 6 o'clock was passing the Centre-street Depot in Newark at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. As the locomotive passed the south end of the depot, it turned upon the switch to take the left-hand track. The train came to a sudden stop, and the engine was found to be off the track, with its front against the shed, at a distance of ten or twelve feet from the track which the wheels had left. The cars remained upon the track. An examination of the track showed the marks of the locomotive wheels upon the "frog," in passing through which they had been thrown from the track. But there was no sign of any obstruction, and there could be found no defect in the wheels by which the accident could have been caused. It seemed to be one of those unaccountable mishaps for which no person could be blamed, and which no precaution could prevent.

The spot at which the locomotive finally stopped was about forty feet from the point at which it jumped the track. It was turned toward the right. Had it taken an opposite direction the results might have been disastrous, for upon that side was a precipitate descent toward the river. The hedge row of buildings which border the track opposite the depot stops here, leaving an open declivity.

The trains following this one and those coming from Elizabeth could not pass the obstructed spot for three hours after the accident took place. Passengers were compelled to walk, and baggage was transferred from one depot to the other, and after two hours' delay those who were detained were carried to their destination upon trains made up on either side.

### Woman's Suffrage Association.

The weekly meeting of this Association yesterday afternoon was occupied with the reading and consideration of reports.

Mrs. BLAKE, from the Committee on Lectures, reported that arrangements were to be made to hold a lecturing campaign throughout the country in behalf of woman suffrage. It would commence on Nov. 1, and be conducted by such lecturers as GEO. W. CURTIS, H. W. BEECHER, ANNA DICKINSON, Mrs. STANTON and other champions of the cause.

Mrs. WILBOUR, of the Executive Committee, presented a proposition to the meeting that certain of its members be delegated to organize State, county and town associations, and be duly compensated for their work. Adopted.

Mrs. NORTON read an appeal from Mrs. GAGE to the women of New-York State in favor of the suffrage movement, which closed with the announcement that a convention similar to the one which recently met at Saratoga would be held at Newport, Aug. 25 and 26, when Mrs. STANTON, Mrs. C. C. BURLEIGH, Miss ANTHONY and a host of other lights would make addresses.

The following is the form of a petition to which names are to be solicited. The Equal Rights Association will soon circulate one like it:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

The undersigned citizens of the State of New-York, ask for the prompt passage by your honorable bodies of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, which shall secure to all citizens the right of suffrage without distinction of sex.

### The Newark and Paterson Railroad.

Workmen are now busily engaged in constructing a new road between Newark and Paterson, in New-Jersey. The road has already been completed to Woodside. It is proposed to make the rates of commutation over the new route such that it will be cheaper to travel from Woodside to Paterson, and thence by the Erie Railroad to the Pavonia Ferry, in Jersey City, than it at present is to travel from Woodside to Newark by the horse cars, and thence into Jersey City over the New-Jersey Railroad.

The line of the road lies through the beautiful valley of the Passaic. From the depot at Newark northward rails have been placed upon piles driven along the river bank under the cemetery front. This work, 3,000 feet in length, costs not less than $26,000.

As soon as the road shall have been completed a couple of sleeping cars, already completed, it is said, at a cost of about $30,000, will be placed upon the line to connect with through Western lines.

A branch road is to be constructed from Newark Depot to a point on the Erie Railroad.

### A Through Car to the Pacific Ocean.

The next best thing to traveling to San Francisco in a Pullman palace car, is a trip to the Hudson River Depot to inspect the one which ran through from the Golden Gate last week. It is on exhibition there previous to its departure for another through trip on Saturday next, and if one wishes to obtain a clear idea of the luxury of modern travel, he should by all means take a look at the Wahsatch. By paying a small sum, $24, extra, one can start in a Pullman palace at the Atlantic, dine *en route* on all the luxuries which the temperate zone produces, sleep on down, or what is far better this weather, on a superior spring mattress, and land a week later on the Pacific, refreshed and invigorated, and with a very profound contempt for those who ride in common chaises, or the old-style sleeping coaches of a year or two ago.

### Children for the West.

The regular fortnightly dispatch of destitute children left the offices of the Children's Aid Society yesterday, to be provided with homes and employment in the States of Illinois and Ohio. The company was chiefly composed of orphan boys, whose only means of obtaining a livelihood has been peddling small wares and blacking boots, supplemented by the charity received at the Society's lodging-houses. If hundreds more of the same class would follow in the same direction it would be a blessing both to the City and themselves.

## THE VREELAND CASE.

### Alleged Kidnapping of a Female Witness.

Yesterday was the time appointed for the examination in the case of GEORGE VREELAND, who is accused of having abandoned his wife shortly after their marriage. The examination was commenced at Essex Market Police Court some weeks ago, but has been postponed on several occasions. The last postponement occurred about two weeks ago, and was granted on an affidavit made by the defendant's son, which represented that the defendant was unable to be present, being too ill to leave his residence in New-Jersey. Since that time it has been claimed that the alleged illness was only a subterfuge to enable the defendant to procure another postponement of the case.

When the name of the defendant was called yesterday he failed to make his appearance, which caused lively comments among the spectators. Subsequently a writ of *certiorari* was served on Justice MANSFIELD, requiring him to answer before Judge CARDOZA on Monday next. It appears that it was granted on the ground that he has no jurisdiction over the defendant's suit, the latter being a non-resident of this City. Under these circumstances no testimony was elicited, although Mr. SNEBLEY, counsel for the complainant, was very anxious to go on. It transpired in connection with the case that an attempt had been made to injure the cause of the prosecution by imprisoning one of their most important witnesses.

It was said that a young girl named DELIA GILL, who was to furnish evidence concerning the marriage between the complainant and defendant, was induced to enter a carriage at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street by an unknown man, on the 16th inst., on the pretence that she was wanted by Mr. SNEBLEY, complainant's counsel. The carriage subsequently conveyed her to Brooklyn, stopping before a large brick building. She alighted, and was then taken into a small and unfurnished room on the third floor, where she was kept in a state of confinement for two days. She was released on making an oath that she would not appear in the case, but would immediately leave the City.

### Velocipede Exhibition.

The mania for velocipede riding has not entirely died out. Last evening there was a grand exhibition given at the Crosby-street Velocipede Academy, in which a number of expert riders connected with the various theatres of the City participated. The Olympic Theatre Bicycle Club were present, and also the popular lady velocipedists, Miss KATIE KAVANAGH, Miss LIBBIE HOWARD and Mlle. LOTTIE.

The exhibition opened with a grand *entrée* by Messrs. Sutton, Ravel, Zeltree, Wilson, Shellhart, McCoombs and Dorney.

Miss KAVANAGH exhibited her skill on the bicycle, and an even race came off between W. C. RAVEL and E. M. FELIX, both making the half mile in 1:42. Miss HOWARD received hearty applause for her riding. The entire programme was well performed, and the exhibition proved to be a success. It was for the benefit of J. B. HOWLAND, an actor of the Olympic Theatre.

Compared with the number of velocipede halls opened in the Spring, there are now but few patronized. Some have become the resort of roughs who monopolize the floors, and those which are respectable are but thinly attended. As a practical conveyance the velocipede has proved itself of little value, while as a source of amusement or exercise its use cannot be general. The excitement which followed their introduction here has almost completely subsided, and manufacturers have suddenly found themselves laboring under the load of too many machines on hand. The field is now open to the next "rage."

### The Panel Game—A $2,000 Robbery.

LIZZIE MULLIGAN was last evening arrested by Officer DOYLE, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, on the charge of participating in the theft of a $1,000 United States gold bond, $650 in United States greenbacks, and three $20 gold checks, the property of JAMES JOHNSON, now residing at the St. John's Hotel, in Broadway. From JOHNSON's story, it appears that he met LIZZIE on the street and accompanied her to a house in Fourth-avenue, near Tenth-street, where they both for the time occupied the same room. JOHNSON placed his coat and vest on a table behind the head of the bed, the table being hidden from his view while he was lying on the couch. Near the table was a door leading to a hall bedroom, and this was evidently used by the thief; for while JOHNSON was lying on the bed he heard a noise, and on attempting to rise was prevented by LIZZIE, from whose hold he ultimately broke in time to find that the above-mentioned property had been taken from the inside pocket of his vest. JOHNSON attempted to pursue the thieves through the door leading to the hall, but found it fast, and therefore caused the arrest of LIZZIE, who was locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station.

### The Mott Haven Counterfeiters.

The case of ROBERT HERRING, JOSEPH PROVANO and VINCENT LORENZO, who were arrested on a charge of counterfeiting and circulating United States money, came up before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday for examination. HERRING, the manufacturer and seller of the bogus money, having admitted his guilt and professing his willingness to give all the assistance he could to the prosecution, was used as a witness for the Government. The testimony went to show that LORENZO purchased $5,000 worth of counterfeits on the Jewitt City National Bank for $20. He obtained them from HERRING. He subsequently transferred them to one LOW, who in turn gave them to Detective DEY. The Commissioner decided to hold LORENZO for trial. It said that the prisoner was employed as a barber at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

### Meeting of the Newark Tailors' Union.

A meeting of the Tailors' Union was held at Sternkopf's Hall, Broome-street, Newark, on Monday evening. The Central Union of New-York was present, and stated that the bill of prices would be presented to all the New-York houses to-day, and that it provided a rise of 25 per cent. A resolution of the Central Committee was reported to the effect that if any house refused to accept the proposition a strike would be declared at once. The Newark Union also resolved to attend the presentation of the resolution to the various New-York houses. The Newark Union has now 100 members, and an effort will be made to increase the number of members. Three thousand tailors are at present employed in Newark, and the members hope to increase their numbers.

### Shortening the Distance to Staten Island.

A matter of special importance to merchants of New-York having their residences on Staten Island, and to the public generally, is assuming definite shape, and the necessary measures have been taken to connect Staten Island with New-York by the most rapid and direct communication possible, by means of a ferry to Ellis Island and thence by the construction of a railroad on a trestle bridge with a draw, over the Kill von Kull to New-Brighton. The road will then be extended to Tottenville, and by means of a tunnel at Perth Amboy connect with the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

### Army Reunion at Gettysburg.

The projected reunion of officers of both the Union and Confederate armies, who fought the battle of Gettysburg, is to be held on the battle-field, on Wednesday, Aug. 4. This meeting is called by the Gettysburg Memorial Society, for the purpose of permanently locating the positions of the two armies during the various stages of that battle. A large number of officers will attend, and Colonel BACHELDER, the historian of Gettysburg, accompanied by Messrs. CHAPPELL and WALKER, the well-known artists, will also be present. The occasion will be one of considerable interest.

### Reddy the Blacksmith in California.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday received a dispatch to the effect that WILLIAM VARLEY, better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," had arrived in San Francisco, having taken refuge in California after slipping his bail in this City in the Lawrence-Graham case. The Superintendent sent on a dispatch that the authorities should hold "Reddy" until a requisition could be sent out overland, when doubtless he will be brought on to this City for trial.

### Sudden Death of the President of the National Labor Union.

We learn from a private telegram of the sudden death yesterday morning of WILLIAM H. SYLVIS, at Philadelphia. The event will cause much regret wherever he was known. Mr. SYLVIS has, for twenty years, been one of the leading minds in the great labor movement in the United States. His death was caused by congestion of the bowels.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### New-York.

Officers DOYLE and PAYNE, of the Harbor Police, while patrolling the Bay at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested ANTHONY PAUL, a Spaniard, who had in his boat a quantity of railroad iron, which they presumed to be stolen property; they therefore took him to the Harbor boat.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 150 Chambers-street, occupied by WOLFF & BROS., clothiers, whose loss is about $3,000. The occupant of the fifth floor, S. STEARNS, traveling bags; third floor, S. O. ALEXANDER, clothier; and second floor, FOUSE & Co., shoe dealers, each sustained a loss of about $1,000. CARTER & Co., on the first floor, grocers, lose slightly by water. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000. No particulars concerning the insurance could be ascertained.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 79 Canal-street, occupied by JOHN HELBERG as a laundry. It was caused by the over-heating of a stove. Damage to stock $1,500, insured. The building was injured by water to the extent of $400.

ELIZA KITTICK, aged 7 years, yesterday fell from a first floor window of No. 337 East Eleventh-street, but was only slightly injured.

BENJAMIN CUTTER, a child, died suddenly yesterday at No. 341 West Twenty-seventh-street, and in consequence of the nonattendance of a physician, an inquest was held by a Coroner.

On Saturday last, Assistant-Assessor HARVEY and Deputy-Collectors PURFER and VANDERBILT, Jr., of the Thirty-second Internal Revenue District, made a heavy capture of contraband tobacco and cigars; some 60,000 of the latter and a large quantity of the former were seized by these officers.

A meeting of the incorporators of the New-York Burglar Insurance Company, chartered by the last Legislature, was held at No. 132 Broadway yesterday. Hon. EDWARD HOGAN was chosen temporary President, and S. V. R. COOPER Secretary. A committee, consisting of Cornelius A. Runkle, Samuel North, Charles Delmonico, P. S. Ely and P. W. Rhodes, was appointed to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company.

The statement in Sunday's papers that one of the complainants in the safe robbery at the office of Messrs. SHUMWAY & Co., No. 24 John-street, was an error. The only complainant was Mr. C. H. CARGELL, the agent of the firm, and no suspicions whatever attach to him.

### Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 292, being 41 less than the number reported in the previous week. Of these 204 were children under two years old. The wards in which deaths were most numerous were the Sixth, 22; Tenth, 22, and the Sixteenth, 38. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 111; consumption, 20; marasmus, 19; dysentery, 16; measles, 13; diarrhœa, 13; convulsions, 13.

CHAS. FLIENER was the name of the boy who was shot dead at High Ground Park on Monday. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the verdict of the jury was accidental death, with instructions to the Coroner to discharge VALENTINE STOCK from custody, he having been proved blameless in the matter.

HENRY FETTE, a baker, had his skull fractured by a stone thrown at him by some loafers hanging about the corner of Sixth-avenue and Middle-street on Monday night. His recovery is deemed doubtful. The Police arrested a desperado named MICHAEL FEENY on suspicion of having thrown the stone.

JOHN JONES, 18 years of age, died at the residence of his parents, No. 58 President-street, yesterday morning, from congestion of the brain, superinduced by over-eating. After playing ball during the day he returned home and took for his dinner a pound of corn beef, a quart of potatoes and a quantity of cabbage and bread. With this load on his stomach he went to bed, and he was found dead in the morning.

The will of the late Dr. CORNELIUS MURPHY has just been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court. His estate amounted to $75,000. Of this amount $40,000 is left to the father and mother of deceased.

### New-Jersey.

Constable ONSLOW, on Monday evening, arrested JAMES H. DONNELLY, Ex-Coroner of Hudson County, on a bench warrant. He had been indicted for perjury in the Foley and Maires case by the last Grand Jury, but failed to appear for trial.

The first regular peach train of the season, consisting of fifteen cars fully loaded, arrived yesterday at the depot in Jersey City of the New-Jersey Railroad.

The Common Council of Bergen City on Monday night made the following among other appropriations: For the support of the Police, $21,000; for schools, $30,000; for salaries $11,100; for the poor, $1,000; for printing and stationery, $4,500; for repairs of streets, $5,000; for the Fire Department, $2,600; for the payment of school bonds, $3,500. The total appropriation sums up $153,441 67.

A desperate fellow at Orange, named JAS. BRADY, who had been sentenced to the State Prison for atrocious assault and battery, escaped some days ago. Since the time of his escape nothing had been heard of him until yesterday, when Colonel JOHNSON, Warden of the County Jail, rearrested him. He was found concealed in a grain bin, under a lot of hay, in a barn at Orange.

In the Stanley-Polhemus case judgment for $11,500 has been confirmed by the Court.

The depot at High Bridge, on the Central Road, was destroyed on Saturday afternoon by a fire, which is supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive.

A German laborer fell through the trestle work at Elizabeth coal docks on Saturday, and died in consequence of the injuries which he sustained.

OAKLY BELLERJEAN, of Trenton, was found on Monday under circumstances which indicated that he had ended his life by cutting his throat. For some time past he had been subject to fits of melancholy.

### The Order of the Seven Wise Men.

*From the Philadelphia Age, July 27.*

The Supreme Conclave of the Order of the "Seven Wise Men," will meet in this city to-day. Delegates will be present from about five hundred Conclaves.

The following officers will officiate: Anthony Samhola, of New-Orleans, La., Supreme Anchor; Dr. Geo. P. Oliver, of Philadelphia, Counselor; Wm. Gristle, of Ohio, Supreme Provost; C. Frietrich, of Ohio, Supreme Prelete; Wm. E. Fitzgerald, of New-Orleans, La., Supreme Scribe; T. P. Lockwood, of Mississippi, Supreme Treasurer; J. Metzgar, of Alabama, Supreme Herald; E. D. Langley, of Virginia, Supreme Inspector-General; E. Heidingfelder, of Louisiana, Supreme Guide; Wm. Gerhold, Supreme Warder; G. Cuculla, of Louisiana, Supreme Sentinel.

This Order was introduced in New-York and Philadelphia in 1859 by the institution of Goethe Conclave No. 17, and in New-York probably in 1857 by the opening of a Conclave by Mr. GOLDSTEIN, who receives his degrees in Washington Conclave No. 6, New-Orleans. The Order was subsequently placed in the hands of ELIAS EPPSTEIN, who opened two Conclaves and rewrote the German rituals, showing much ability.

Owing to causes of a local nature, the New-York Conclaves disbanded or merged into other societies. Those in Philadelphia, as soon as they numbered four, went independent. They formed what is called the Independent Order of S. W. M., which soon extended again, and transplanted itself in New-York, where, in 1866, they had seven Conclaves, and now probably many more. They all work the Eppstein ritual somewhat modified, and have extended to several parts of the country, carrying on all their proceedings in German. They probably number now some seventy-five Conclaves in all, with a few bodies called Conciliums, conferring higher degrees.

The revival of the Order in Philadelphia, under the regular jurisdiction, was owing to two members. HORATIO SEWELL, Jr., conceived the idea of forming a Conclave of the Order in English, and applied to the authorities of the Independent Order, but was informed that they restricted their subordinates to the German language. In the course of his inquiries he learned the origin of the Order, and wrote a letter to the Supreme officers, from whom he obtained a charter for Keystone Conclave, No. 1, which worked for a time, but became dormant, owing to the absence for a time of Brother SEWELL from Philadelphia.

In 1867, Dr. GEO. P. OLIVER, a member of Kensington Conclave, No. 8, of the Independent Order, became acquainted with the true origin of the Order, of which he had been unaware at his initiation. He also conferred with Brother DE CRAUZAT, and others, who had formed a similar connection before being aware of their position. They opened a correspondence with the Supreme Archon, who referred them to Brother SEWELL. The result was the revival of Keystone Conclave, No. 1, and the formation of several new ones.

### The Argentine Republic—The Difficulties of the New President.

*From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 27.*

Private letters from reliable sources in Buenos Ayres inform us that the new President of the Republic finds it a difficult task to make a republican Government understood by the Spanish race, although their aspirations are for liberty. Some time since the Governor of the Province of San Juan put the Legislature into prison. President SARMIENTO, in obedience to that clause of the Constitution which declares, like our own, that "the Federal Government guarantees to every State a republican form of government," &c., restored the Legislature to power. The first Congress that has convened since he took the office, and which is chiefly composed of the partisans and friends of Ex-President MITRE, (who has been elected Senator for nine years by the Legislature of his province,) is taking President SARMIENTO to task for this just exercise of his prerogative. MITRE seems determined to oppose the action of President SARMIENTO. Formerly companions in exile, in arms, and in efforts for their country's liberation from tyrants, the love of power apparently has corrupted the Ex-President, who now opposes his old friend in his efforts to govern well and peacefully. This is extraordinary action in a man of his supposed enlightenment, and must be a cruel thorn to the noble SARMIENTO. We hope to have more detailed intelligence of the affair in San Juan, but it seems a very plain duty to interfere, as he has done, with State rights. The President of the Argentine Republic finds nothing more difficult than to adjust this question of State rights. Some of its chief difficulties have formerly arisen from too great usurpation of power by the Central Government, as in the case mentioned in the life of Colonel SARMIENTO, which cost the life of his friend and benefactor, Dr. [illegible]. The National Government is now obliged to interfere in order to secure the people of the province their undoubted prerogative, for the Legislature is popularly elected, as here. It must be as necessary for SARMIENTO to exercise the authority of the National Government in remote districts, as for General GRANT to do so in Texas and Mississippi. Both Presidents are working in the cause of good order and good government.

### Poisoned French Socks, Again.

ELGIN, Ill., Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

*To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:*

Last week—date forgotten—your paper brought a city item that a Mr. ALEXANDER BAUGLEY was serious affected by a singular disease, which at first was pronounced by his physician as erysipelas, but finally it was decided that the disease was caused by wearing poisonous socks, which were imported from France. The *Journal* of last evening, again contained an item, copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES, regarding "poisonous socks," &c. Allow me, Sir, to state that some months since Dr. TARDIEU, of Paris, presented before the Academy of Medicine the history of several cases which came under his observation, and which cases at first were also incorrectly diagnosed erysipelas, &c. The doctor, not satisfied with his diagnosis, and the remedies applied not effecting the result he anticipated, paid his attention to the socks which his patients had been in the habit of wearing. The socks were of violet color, with round red stripes, and were imported from England. A chemical analysis showed that the violet color was produced by aniline, and the red by coralline. The Doctor then, in conjunction with Dr. BOUSSIN, instituted a number of physiological experiments in order to ascertain the effects of this toxical substance. By means of hypadermic injections they introduced under the skin of dogs, rabbits and frogs very minute portions of coralline. The results were that the animals died in from two to four days.

This is not the place to enter at length into details of the doctor's experiments, and the results derived therefrom. Suffice it to say, that Drs. TARDIEU and BOUSSIN considered coralline as one of the most violent irritating poisons, and they urge that the same should be entirely banished in manufactures. Respectfully yours,

DR. JAEGER.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27—11 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day: Consols 93¼ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 82¼. Eries, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 27—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 12⅝d.; Orleans, 12⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 27—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is unchanged. The shipments from Bombay to the 23d inst., since the last report, were 5,500 bales.

Pork is flat. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d. ⅌ cental. Peas, 40s. ⅌ 504 fbs. for Canadian.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 27.

The Cotton market opens easier for both on the spot and afloat; Low Middling afloat, 150½f. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 27—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. American Securities are quiet. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 82¼; Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 93¾.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 27.

The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 71f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 27—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closed at 12⅝d. for Middling Uplands, and 12⅞d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

Fine Resin, 16s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £33 10s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27—4:30 P. M.

Tallow, 46s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 27.

Petroleum is quiet but unchanged.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 27.

EXCHANGE—On London, 14¾@15½ ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 1½@2 ⅌ cent. premium. Exchange on the United States, in gold, 60 days' sight, 2½@3½ ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 5@6 ⅌ cent. premium; in currency, 60 days' sight, 24 ⅌ cent. discount.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 27.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 166,000 bushels; Corn, 109,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12¾c.; Oats, 7¼c.@7½c.; Corn, 10¾c., to New-York. FLOUR firm; sales of Western Spring at $6 75; Western Bakers', $7 50; Iowa Spring, $6 80; No. 2 City-ground Spring, $6 50@$6 75; 1,000 bbls. were sold. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull and drooping at lower rates; sales 6,000 bushels in the morning; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 44, on the spot and to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 45½@$1 46; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 48; in the afternoon 72,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at about $1 42. CORN quiet but firm; sales 30,000 bushels Western No. 2, part to arrive, at $1 05; 20,000 bushels Western, by sample, at $1; held firm at the close at $1 06@$1 07 for No. 2. OATS quiet and steady at 78c. RYE offered at $1 20. BARLEY nominal. PORK firm at $33 50. LARD firm at 19c.@19½c. HIGHWINES—None offered, and scarce; nominally quoted at $1 05. GRAIN in store here yesterday morning at 9 o'clock: Wheat, 892,000 bushels; Corn, 343,000 bushels; Oats, 353,000 bushels; Rye, 28,000 bushels; Peas, 2,300 bushels.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 27.

FLOUR quiet at $6 42½@$7 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull and weak; sales of No. 1 Shipping at $1 40@$1 40½; late in the afternoon easier at $1 34 for No. 1, seller August, $1 35 seller July. CORN dull, with more sellers than buyers for No. 2; sales at 95½c.; No. 1 inactive and nominal. OATS quiet and lower; No. 2, 68½c. RYE quiet; seller's option No. 2, $1 06. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES—Small lots at $1 04. PROVISIONS firm and steady. Mess PORK, $33 50. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¼c., loose. LARD, 18¼c.@18¾c. CATTLE quiet at $4 69@$5 15 for Cows; $7 55@$7 70 for Extra Prime. Live HOGS active and higher at $8 75@$9 for Light to Fair; $9 25@$9 40 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS quiet and declined ¼c.@½c. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn; 8,500 bushels Oats; 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour; 102,500 bushels Corn; 49,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 27.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 32c.@32½c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25@$7 50; Extra, $5 15@$6 25; Double Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra, $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$10 50. WHEAT declining; Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 25@$1 30; Low Choice to strictly Choice White, $1 40@$1 55. CORN—Choice Yellow and White held higher; low grades unchanged. OATS firmer; Mixed, 70c; Prime to Fancy White, 71c.@75c. RYE declining; quoted at $1 20@$1 22. WHISKY, $1 06. PROVISIONS advancing. PORK held at $34 50. BACON—15c. for Shoulders, 18¾c.@19c. for Clear Rib Sides, 22c.@24c. for Choice Sugar-cured Hams. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. for tierce, 20c.@21c. for keg. CATTLE steady at $4 50@$6 50. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 27.

FLOUR in active demand; sales 2,600 bbls., closing at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 7,500 bushels Amber Winter at $1 56; 1,700 bushels Amber Winter at $1 58; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50. CORN—Market better; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 07, and 1,600 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 10. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. FREIGHTS—To New-York, Wheat, 8¾c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Lumber to the Hudson, $3 50. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—16,500 bushels Wheat, 856,500 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—12,200 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 1,287,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings nominally 34c. FLOUR firm, scarcity of stock restricts business; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; Extra do., $6@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 70; White, $1 65@$1 75. CORN active and advanced; Prime White, $1 12@$1 13; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12. OATS firm; New, 65c.@68c.; Old, 70c.@73c. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Ribs, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@16c. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY—None here; nominal at $1 10.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 27.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT declining and unsettled; New Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 35@$1 40; receipts large. CORN firm and scarce at 87c.@88c. OATS unchanged. RYE firm at 98c.@$1. COTTON nominally unchanged. TOBACCO active; sales, 170 hhds. at $6@$25. WHISKY unsettled and higher at $1 07. PROVISIONS firm; sales, 1,200 bbls. Mess PORK at $33. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders sold at 13¼c.; Sides, 16c. BACON—14¾c.@15c. for Shoulders; 18c.@18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18½c.@18⅝c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 19¼c.@19½c. GOLD, 135⅛. EXCHANGE steady. MONEY easy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 150 bales. GOLD, 136⅜. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150¼; New-York Sight, ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium. FLOUR declined; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 65. CORN is tending upward; White, $1 25. OATS, 75c.@77c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY—Prime, $29. PORK held at $35 50. BACON firmer; held at 15½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@19½c. for sides. LARD unchanged. SUGAR nominal. MOLASSES nominal. WHISKY, $1 17. COFFEE unchanged.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 27.

FLOUR lower, with more doing at $6@$7 25 for Double-Extra Red and Treble-Extra White. WHEAT active, and advanced 3c.@5c.; Amber, $1 55@$1 59; No. 1 Red, $1 45; No. 2 New Red, $1 38; Old, $1 40; No. 3 New, $1 30; No. 1 Old White, $1 67. CORN fairly active and advanced 1c.; No. 1, 99½c.; No. 2, 98c.; rejected, 85c. OATS—Michigan in active request at 80c. RYE dull, with none offering. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—200 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON in limited demand; Uplands, 34c.; Middling Orleans, 35c. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 37½; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7. Ohio do., $7@$8. WHEAT steady; Old and New Red, $1 47@$1 55. RYE steady and unchanged. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 16@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 16. OATS dull at 75c.@77c. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 14c.@17c., gold. SUGAR, 11¾c.@12¼c. for Cuba. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY scarce—commands, $1 05@$1 10.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 27.

WHEAT unchanged, though the stock is diminishing. RYE steady at $1 28@$1 32 for best State. CORN very firm at an advance of 2c. for No. 1; sales of one car of Western Mixed at $1 16; at the close dealers held Prime at $1 18; Unsound at $1 08@$1 12. OATS active at yesterday's quotations; sales, 7,200 bushels Western, afloat, at 83c.; one car State, in store, at 85c., delivered; 245 bags State at 86c.@88c., and bag lots at 88c.; demand good. BARLEY dull and nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 27.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled at $1 40 for No. 1, $1 36 for No. 2. OATS steady at 72c. for No. 2. CORN firm at $1. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS dull and nominal at 4c. to Buffalo, 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 27.

FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $4 50. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales 151 hhds. at $5 05@$25. PROVISIONS advancing. Mess PORK, $33 50. BACON, [illegible]c.@19½c. HAMS, 21½c.@22c. LARD, 19¾c. WHISKY, $1 05 for raw.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 14 bales; exports, 9 bales. FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at $1 [illegible]@$1 40. CORN, 97½c.@$1. OATS, 63c.@65c. PORK, [illegible]. LARD, 20c.@22c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 15½c.@[illegible]; Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 27.

Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 38½c.; Crude, $2 [illegible]. RESIN quiet; No. 2, $1 72½. TAR unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON—Market dull; sales, 13 bales; receipts, 15 bales; Middlings, 32½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON quiet; sales, 45 bales; Middlings, 32 bales; receipts, 9 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON dull; sales 30 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 42 bales.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 27.

WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 82; No. 1 White, $1 72; No. 2 White, $1 45.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 27.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 45 bales.

### Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27—9 A. M.

| Place. | Wind. | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Hastings | N. W. | Cloudy | 75 |
| Halifax | — | Foggy | 69 |
| Portland | S. | Hazy | 72 |
| Boston | S. | Clear | 82 |
| New-York | S. | Overcast | 79 |
| Philadelphia | S. W. | Cloudy | 78 |
| Wilmington, Del. | S. | Cloudy | 78 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | S. | Fair | 84 |
| Washington | S. W. | Cloudy | 80 |
| Fortress Monroe | S. W. | Clear | 80 |
| Richmond | S. W. | Clear | 80 |
| Oswego | S. | Clear | 77 |
| Buffalo | W. | Cloudy | 76 |
| Pittsburg | S. | Cloudy | 78 |
| Chicago | S. W. | Clear | 68 |
| Louisville | N. | Clear | 81 |
| Mobile | S. | Clear | 87 |
| New-Orleans | S. W. | Clear | 82 |
| Key West | S. | Cloudy | 83 |
| Havana | — | Changeable | 85 |
| Augusta, Ga | S. E. | Clear | 83 |
| Savannah | N. E. | Clear | 83 |
| Charleston | N. E. | Clear | 86 |

[Advertisement.]

From the Brest of France to the heart of America there will soon be magnetic pulsations; and in commemoration thereof, KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., has prepared some of the jauntiest, most elegant and coolest hats of straw, felt, silk, &c., that ever gave comfort to the heads of heated metropolitans.

### Passengers Sailed.

JULY 27—*In steamship Holsatia, for Hamburg.*—B. Odell Duncan, United States Consul at Naples; Mrs. B. O. Duncan, M. Mack, lady and servant, H. W. Mack, W. S. Mack, A. W. Mack, B. Arnold, wife and daughter, Colonel Jas. Mackaye, Jas. T. Mackaye and wife, Mrs. E. Daniel and daughter, B. A. Huesmann, C. Hoffmann, Mrs. C. R. M. Bowles, children and servant, S. H. Wolf, M. Dyer, Mrs. C. Gasser, Mrs. Cath. Solze, Edw. J. Tower, Miss Abbie Whinery, Wm. Aubery, Mrs. H. Wolf, Miss Julia Wolf, Master Louis Wolf, Mrs. H. D. Symonds, Hy. C. Friedmann, Samuel Gross, S. Uhlman, H. W. O. Edye, M. von Kobell, Dr. J. W. Evans and wife, C. E. Ehrmann, Edward Nuhn and family, Mrs. L. Viewig, L. Jacollet and wife, Mrs. Rosalie Mendelson, O. Schneider, R. B. Finkelnburg, Carl A. Lindner, Stephen Boyer, Magnus Rochotz and lady, Ricardo Kopal, G. Merz, Wm. Khrug, G. Ehlers, Mrs. Marie Knopler, Mrs. Sarah Pearson and child, Mme. Antonia Charlesroy, Mrs. Isabella Wilkes, Mrs. Hinckeldey and daughter, H. Richter, S. Joachimson.

JULY 27—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Miss Julia Murphy, Miss Jewell and sister, Miss Floyd, Mr. Storey, wife and child, Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., and son, Zolvah Freeman, Allan Goodridge, Samuel H. Benson, R. Guillet, George Parkinson, Mr. Watlingham, J. W. Cochran, Mr. Ybarrowdo and wife, Mr. Jewell and son, 3 Misses Ybarrowdo, Mrs. Siboin, child and infant, Rev. Wm. H. Hornblow, Charles Viveian, W. A. Walker, Joseph C. Hornblow, Julian Kuno, David J. Thomas, Rev. John Hutchinson, Mr. Mullaly, Charles W. Chester, P. James, Mr. Ybarrowdo, Jos. F. Bonfield and wife, Miss Mary A. Thomas, Miss Etta Barnet, W. Skyrm and wife, Wm. Phillips, Dr. Thurston, Miss Dater, Miss Garston, Mrs. A. E. Dater, L. Siboin.

### Passengers Arrived.

JULY 27—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.*—Mr. Varet, Mr. and Miss Ridgway, Mr. Bacon, Mrs. Vogel, Miss Macarthy, Miss Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Shillito, Mr. Hertz, Mr. Friguet, Mr. Chabert, Fern. Ferras, James B. Gould, Sanchez Cantalejo, Mr. Monnier, Mr. Heidsieck, Mr. Clavesy, Mr. Morino, Mr. Jourdenil, Mr. de Cologny, Mr. Rouquemore, Mr. Moore, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Hixen, Mr. Reynes, Mr. Dufilho, Mr. Charvent, Mr. Herter and family, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Wormser, Mr. Corse, Mr. de Lorvery and family, Mr. Hanson and family, Count Foucher de Careil and family, Dr. Binsse, Mrs. Eckley, Mr. Snow, Mr. Camara, Mr. Baillard and daughter, Mr. Aub, Mr. Bianchi, Mr. Sawyer, Mrs. De Chambrun and child, Mrs. and Miss Rathburn, Mrs. Knapp, Mr. Manger, Mr. Hine, Mr. Sastler, Colonel Minie, Mr. Gyldendal and family, Mr. Cheveau, Mr. Carpentier, Professor W. Davis, Mr. Choulet, Miss Sorini, Mr. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Demetry, Mr. Dubuc, Mr. Viol, Mr. Jonas, Mr. Philibert Crud, Mr. Verrand and child, Mrs. Pot, Mr. Andree, Mr. Laurencot, Mr. Deutch, Mr. Woods, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Schlaeppy, 7 Sisters of Charity, Mr. Gibson and son, Mr. Reynheer, Mr. Leithold and family, 3 Misses Levy, Miss Weill, Mr. Level and children, Miss Meyer, Mr. Holzles and sons, Mr. Schmarz, Mr. Ray, Mr. Ribondeau, Mr. Pfifiner, Louis Henry and family, Mr. Breners, Miss Loriol, Mr. Christmann, Alex. Casella, Mr. Ceccarelli, Miss Oesswein, Miss Blum, Mr. Cassenari, Mr. Bernard, Miss Eichenberger, Mr. Coste, Mr. Devoncowe, Mr. Bierthy, Mr. Hamon, Mr. Maire.

*In steamship Champion, from Charleston.*—Mr. Easton, Mr. Downey, F. W. Dawson, J. A. La Motte, P. Branagan, G. H. Ingraham, F. R. Wickenberg, Mrs. Hubbard and 2 children, J. Hahn and wife, S. A. Nelson and son, W. L. Adams and wife, Mrs. McMahon, E. M. Moreland and wife, D. Stelling, R. Mure, Mrs. Stelling, child and nurse, Mrs. Tuttle and daughter, P. R. Strong and wife, Miss S. Smith and servant, Miss Jenny Derby, Miss Miss E. Benjamin, L. H. Terry, wife and infant, Miss Terry and servant, Mrs. Cameron, J. C. Shaw, H. Bischoff, Mrs. Canton, Miss G. C. Hatch, J. B. Bee and wife, Colonel Blunt, Captain Campbell, L. A. R. Read and wife, B. L. White, Mr. Graves, A. L. Ellis and wife, F. L. Meyer, G. H. Brown, G. H. Andrews, A. Whitman, J. Gregg, J. D. Irwin, Miss N. Patterson, Miss J. Knox, Mrs. R. C. Mothers, General W. E. Martin, wife and servant, Mrs. Potter and 3 children, W. B. Shaw and wife, Miss Bella Taft, Mrs. Taft, Miss E. White, Miss Mills, Miss Martin, T. L. Whitsell and wife, Jas. Odell and child, D. Wigton and wife, A. E. Irving, Mr. Mosely, Mr. Mott and wife, Mrs. Bogle, Miss Bogle, Mr. Root and wife, and 12 in the steerage.

JULY 27—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Harper, Mrs. Hampson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Master Cobb, C. M. Mitchell, E. A. Mitchell, Chas. Pollock, A. Browne, Mrs. Davies, A. A. Cowles, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Staines, O. C. Olsen, Mr. Goodman, J. Johnson, G. R. Bees.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germania | July 14 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| China | July 17 | Liverpool | New-York. |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Idaho | July 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Cuba | July 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Tripoli | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Rhein | July 29 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Virginia | July 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Brooklyn | July 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Columbia | July 31 | New-York | Glasgow. |

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colombia | July 29 | New-York | Havana. |
| City of Mexico | July 29 | New-York | Vera Cruz. |
| Arizona | July 31 | New-York | Aspinwall. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post Office at 7:30 A. M. No supplementary mail.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser. Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets..... 7 20 | Moon rises.10 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 40 | Gov. Island.11 29 | Hell Gate..12 51

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 27.

### Arrived.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown 16, with mdse. and 1,129 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 24, lat. 43 30, lon. 57 33, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool; 25th, lat. 43 29, lon. 50 57, exchanged signals with an N. G. steamer, bound E.; 26th, lat. 42, lon. 64 50, exchanged signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.; 27th, at noon, lat. 41 20, lon. 67, passed an Anchor Line steamship, bound E.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre via Brest July 17, at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and 148 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Experienced strong westerly winds on 10th and 20th, and thick fog on 23d, 24th and 26th July; 19th, lat. 48 59, lon. 22 25, passed ship Saranak, running E.; 26th, lat. 41 45, lon. 67 55, saw an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Albert, (of Melbourne,) Hopkins, Amoy March 8, with teas to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales for 3 weeks off the Cape of Good Hope, with light winds and calms the remainder of the passage. April 3, touched at Anjier; May 2, the steward, J. Sena, a native of China, fell overboard and was drowned; May 28, passed the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the equator June 28, in lon. 28 W.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Keeney, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. June 14, on the outward passage, John Wilson, a seaman, fell from the upper topsail yard, fracturing his left leg and right frontal bone; went in hospital, but now on board convalescent; sailed in company with brig Geo. W. Chase, of and for Portland; had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Moody, Algoa Bay 67 ds., with wool to Napier, Wetsford & Co. Is anchored inside of Sandy Hook, awaiting orders.

Bark Isabella Margaretha, (Br.,) Todd, Rio Grande do Sul 67 ds., with hides and wool to Christian Thomsen. Crossed the equator July 1, in lon. 38.

Bark M. B. Almon, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Daffrey, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig T. H. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Maria Ferguson, (Br.,) Stephens, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Tangent, Verrill, Calais, with lumber to R. B. Forbes.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Breeze, Oberton, Doboy Island, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber, bound to New-Haven. 27th inst., at 2 P. M., 12 miles N. of Squan Inlet, saw a bark ashore with all her sails standing; appeared to have just gone on; she lay head on the beach; was about 800 tons burden, painted black, with a white quarter.

Schr. Henry Hobert, Manson, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Haley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Grace Webster, Randell, Two Rivers, N. S., via Portland 14 ds., with piling to master.

Schr. Susan, Reed, Valencia, Spain, 42 ds., via Long Island Sound, with mdse. to A. P. Sherman.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Georgetown, for Hoboken.

Schr. Francis J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Eurotas, Leary, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Morales, Newman, Santa Anna, Mex., 24 ds., with mdse. to Bruguiere & Thebaud—vessel to B. P. Sherman.

Schr. Menawa, Dissosway, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. Sparrow.

Schr. Kate Church, Dorr, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 45, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Jos. Hall, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Odder, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Fred. Hall, Bates, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lizzie, Brown, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. T. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mazeppa, Fish, Nantucket.
Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. D. Daly, Lamphear, Providence.
Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket.
Schr. Jane, Nash, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Old Zach, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence.
Schr. J. F. Austin, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, Taunton.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. James Tway, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.
Schr. S. L. Stevens, Hall, Rockland, Me.
Schr. Long Island, Burns, Northport.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Branford.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, Hartford.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Albion, Smith, Calais via Portchester.
Schr. Elizabeth Segur, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Grace Watson, Wallace, Stratford.
Schr. Helen, Perry, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Branford.
Schr. Roxanna Burley, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Haze, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosaway, Georgetown.

WIND—At sunset, S., cloudy.

### Sailed.

Steamships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool via Halifax; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 27.—Arr. brigs Era, from Plymouth, Eng.; Mic Mac, from Aquion; Ambros Light, Baltimore; schrs. Edie Waters, New-Orleans; Alfred Keen, Pensacola; Israel L. Snow, New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27.—The revenue-cutter Northerner reports passed in for Baltimore schr. Jennie, from San Domingo.

Sld. bark Pepita, for Rio Grande.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 25, A. M.—Arr. brigs Ottawa, (Br.,) for Philadelphia; Chedebucto, St. John's, N. F., for New-Bedford; schrs. Amelia H. Leming and Charles P. Stickney, Boston for Philadelphia; Congress, Gardiner for do.; Sarah Wooster, Calais for New-York; Pearl, Hoboken for Portsmouth; yacht Eva, (of New-York,) on a cruise.

Sld. schrs. J. B. Morris, Isaac Baker, Anna Barten and Pearl.

P. M.—Arr. brigs Lizabel, Boston for Alexandria; Albatross, (Br.,) Rockland, N. B., for New-York schrs. William Gillum, Bangor for Hartford; Samuel Wood, Portland for New-York; Hattie, Lubec for do.; Hattie A. Butler, Boston for Portland, Conn.; Fred. Fish, do. for Georgetown, D. C.; Ellie L. Smith, E. D. Endicott, Mary Riley, James H. Moore, Margie, do. for Philadelphia; Anna Lyons, do. for Washington, D. C.; G. W. Rawley, Gardiner for do.; Willie Mowe, St. John, N. B., for do.

Sld. yacht Eva.

26th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Starlight, Calais for New-York; Emily & Jenney, Boston for Philadelphia.

Passed by, steam yacht Minnehaha, from Boston for Newport; schrs. E. H. Atwood, Gardiner for Philadelphia; Ann Carlet, Boston for New-Bedford.

Sld brig Chedebucto; schrs. John E. Dailey, Sea Queen, Magnolia, Pallas, Sarah A. Reed, E. S. Conant, Mary G. Collins, Preference, Hattie, T. S. McLellan, Express and J. B. Austin.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Arr. bark George and Johann, from New-York; schrs. Charles Connery, Bath, and Enchantress, New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 27.—Arr. steamship Empire, from New-York.

### Miscellaneous.

The bark Stella, Captain Wm. A. Caju, from ——, with a cargo of railroad iron, is ashore on Deal Beach, N. J. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co. have contracted to save vessel and cargo, and have dispatched Captain Waters with steamer Philip and schr. Ida Grant and a large force of men and materials to her assistance.

The brig Aracaty, (of Liverpool,) from Rio Janeiro, which arrived 26th, is consigned to Geo. F. Bulley—cargo to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

### Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 27.—The Br. steamer Alhambra, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, got ashore on the 18th inst. on Logger-Head Key, and got afloat on the 21st without assistance and proceeded on her voyage.

### Notice to Mariners.

CHINA—YANG-TSE RIVER.

*Alteration of Kintoan Beacon Light.*

Information has been received that the following alteration has been made in the Kintoan Beacon Light, Yang-tse River:

The light is now a flashing light of the fifth order.

DIRECTIONS.—Vessels standing in toward the south shore will lose sight of the light on a N. W. ¼ W. bearing; this is a warning to tack or keep more to the northward.

*Red and White Light of Kintoan Small Beacon.*

The harbor-master at Shanghae has given notice that a light has been established in a small beacon tower on the south bank of the Yang-tse, five miles to the N. W. of Kintoan Light-house.

The light is a fixed red and white light, red between the bearings S. by W. ½ W. to W. by N. ¼ N., and white between the latter bearing and the south bank of the river. The red light should be seen in clear weather from a distance of about four miles, and the white light six miles.

The red light is seen toward the Block House Shoal.

*Beacon on Block House Shoal.*

Also, that the screw pile beacon has been replaced on the Block House Shoal with the following bearings: Kintoan Light-house, S. by W.; Small Light-house, W. by N. ¾ W.

The beacon is in six feet water at low water springs, and the upper part of the basket is fourteen feet above high water.

By order of the Light-house Board,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1869.

This notice affects the following British Admiralty Charts: Yang-tse entrance, No. 1,602; Yang-tse to Nanking, No. 2,480, and Heishem Islands to Yang-tse, No. 1,199; also, China Lights List, No. 168.

### Spoken, &c.

Dorothea—Dan. ship, from Akayab for Falmouth, 50 ds. out, was signalized May 22, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 26 51.

Victoria—ship, (of Windsor,) bound E., was seen July 22, lat. 36 N., lon. 68 36 W.

### Foreign Ports.

At Santa Anna, Mex., July 2, brig Nellie Mitchell, to sail for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Elena, (of Boston,) ldg. for Europe.

HAVANA, July 27.—Arr. brig Barry, from New-York.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 27.—The steamship Malta, from New-York, arrived here yesterday at 6 P. M.

The Inman line steamship City of Boston, from New-York July 17, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning, en route to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 27.—The steamship Hansa, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship Berlin, from Baltimore July 15, for Bremen, arrived at this port to-day.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 451, July 27, 1869.
24, 44, 17, 30, 31, 15, 57, 18, 61, 60, 26, 52, 7.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 452, July 27, 1869.
9, 2, 16, 47, 59, 65, 51, 15, 29, 11, 26, 61, 17, 52.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 475, July 27, 1869.
4, 72, 16, 40, 52, 47, 35, 3, 26, 61, 34, 20, 70.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 476, July 27, 1869.
35, 7, 64, 63, 72, 15, 14, 42, 4, 51, 12, 6, 22, 71.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, informaton furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.